

**CONFIDENTIAL.**

**No. 12 of 1915.**

**REPORT**

**ON**

**INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL**

**FOR THE**

**Week ending the 20th March 1915.**

**CONTENTS.**

	<b>PAGE.</b>		<b>PAGE.</b>
<b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>			
Asiatics in British Columbia	... 421	<b>(b)—Working of the Courts—</b>	
“The war of ten armies”	... <i>ib.</i>	Inconveniences of litigants	... 431
Future of the Turkish Empire	... <i>ib.</i>	A case of light punishment	... 432
The fate of Constantinople	... <i>ib.</i>	<b>(c)—Jails—</b>	
The Dardanelles problem and its results	... <i>ib.</i>	Bengali political prisoners in the Lahore Jail	... 432
War news from the <i>Seraj-ul-Akhbar</i> , Kabul	... 422	<b>(d)—Education—</b>	
Italy's preparation for the war	... <i>ib.</i>	The Vice-Chancellor's speech	... 432
<b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>			
<b>(a)—Police—</b>			
Discontent in the Sikh community	... 422	“A new Fellow of the University	... <i>ib.</i>
“Arrests on suspicion”	... 423	The last Convocation	... <i>ib.</i>
Sergeants on duty with loaded revolvers in Calcutta	... <i>ib.</i>	The Viceroy at the Convocation	... <i>ib.</i>
“Why (is the police) so?”	... <i>ib.</i>	“Convocation”	... 433
Police search	... <i>ib.</i>	Criminalism and dacoities—The result of defective education	... <i>ib.</i>
Police search of the carriages and persons of Indians attending a recent Viceregal function	... <i>ib.</i>	Reducing the number of students in schools	... <i>ib.</i>
“Has not Lord Hardinge been insulted by this?”	... <i>ib.</i>	“The present system of education”	... <i>ib.</i>
—Police measures during his stay in Calcutta	... 424	“Neglect on the part of the Education Department”	... 434
“Political suspects”	... <i>ib.</i>	Reform of the Madrassahs	... <i>ib.</i>
Setting the same value on all—high and low	... <i>ib.</i>	“Why?”	... 435
“The Englishman's suggestion”	... <i>ib.</i>	The imparting of education through the media of vernaculars in Indian Universities	... <i>ib.</i>
“Anarchism”	... <i>ib.</i>	The problem of education and the introduction of School Final Examination	... 436
“The power of the police”	... <i>ib.</i>	The Northern Bengal Literary Conference and the Bengali language	... <i>ib.</i>
“The genesis of the present situation and its remedy”	... <i>ib.</i>	<b>(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</b>	
“Unrest in the country”	... <i>ib.</i>	“Village life”	... 436
The Englishman's advice to deport	... <i>ib.</i>	The Improvement of Calcutta	... <i>ib.</i>
“Sita's unhappy fate”	... <i>ib.</i>	Ditto ditto	... <i>ib.</i>
The Englishman and the criticism of police methods	... <i>ib.</i>	Sanitary condition of Bengal villages	... <i>ib.</i>
“A difficult problem”—How to deal with anarchism	... <i>ib.</i>	Water-scarcity in Bengal	... 437
“Anarchy in Calcutta”	... <i>ib.</i>	Spoiling the waters of a river in the Dacca district	... <i>ib.</i>
The recent crimes in Calcutta	... <i>ib.</i>	Allegations against Indian officers and municipalities	... <i>ib.</i>
Dacoity and the Arms Act	... <i>ib.</i>	Evils of self-government	... <i>ib.</i>
Ditto	... <i>ib.</i>	<b>(f)—Questions affecting the Land—</b>	
The village defence committee	... <i>ib.</i>	Nil.	
“Dacoity and defence parties”	... <i>ib.</i>	<b>(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</b>	
“The Chittagong murder case”	... <i>ib.</i>	The Eden Canal	... 437
“The Chittagong murder case—Saturn's evil look”	... <i>ib.</i>		
Ditto ditto	... <i>ib.</i>		
The influence of an evil star	... <i>ib.</i>		
Apprehended breach of the peace	... <i>ib.</i>		
The official reply (in Council) regarding the Lashkarpur Mosque	... <i>ib.</i>		

PAGE.	PAGE.
<b>(h)—General—</b>	
The Raja of Puri ... ... ...	437
The appointment of a Sikh nobleman in the India Council ... ... ...	438
The Bengal Budget ... ... ...	ib.
“No new tax” ... ... ...	ib.
The Indian Budget ... ... ...	ib.
The Bengal Legislative Council ... ... ...	ib.
The Budget ... ... ...	ib.
Mr. Clarke's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council ... ... ...	ib.
The new Budget ... ... ...	439
Rejection of non-official resolutions ... ...	ib.
“Indian industries and free-trade policy” ...	ib.
Agriculture and material prosperity of the country	ib.
Agricultural education ... ...	ib.
“England's purchase of American cotton”—Wanted similar measure for Indian jute ... ...	440
The export of wheat stopped ... ...	ib.
“An astounding statement”—Export of wheat ...	ib.
Scarcity of food-grains in India ... ...	ib.
Scarcity of fish in Bengal ... ...	ib.
“Scarcity of salt” ... ...	441
Deterioration of cattle in Bengal ... ...	ib.
<b>III.—LEGISLATION.</b>	
Legislation against bogus medical degrees ...	441
<b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
Nil.	
<b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>	
Distress in a village in the Bakarganj district ...	441
<b>I.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
The principal events of the year 1914-15 ...	441
“About the war” ... ...	442
“Indian sepoys” ... ...	ib.
Holy war ...	443
The neutral States ...	ib.
“Partition of Germany” ...	ib.
The bitterness of Germany ...	ib.
“Eyes are being opened” in Germany ...	ib.
“German zeppelins and submarines” ...	ib.
The failure of the German “Blockade” policy ...	444
“War news”—The fighting in France and Flanders ... ...	ib.
The German attack and retreat ... ...	ib.
“Russia” ...	ib.
Fighting in North Poland ...	ib.
Dearth of war news ...	ib.
“Turkey” ...	ib.
More details wanted about the Kerbala shrine outrage ... ...	ib.
War in the Persian Gulf ...	445
“Communal narrowness” ...	ib.
Co-operative Credit Societies ...	ib.
The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty among Animals in Delhi ...	ib.
Regarding self-government ...	ib.
“Islam Mission” ...	ib.

## PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

## List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st October 1914.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers.

(P)—Periodical magazines.

Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	" Banhi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 45 years.	500
2	" Kabita-Lata " (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin ...	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	" Alaukik Rahasya " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 55 years.	700
4	<b>" Alochana "</b> (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	" Ananda " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	800
6	" Ananda Sangit Patrika " (P). ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	200
7	" Anantapur " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	500
8	" Anjali " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Dutta ...	200
9	" Archana " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 35 years.	800
10	" Arghya " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tamuli ; age 37 years.	700
11	" Aryya Chikitsa Pranali " (P). ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 39 years.	1,000
12	" Aryya Gaurab " (P) ...	Kishorganj ...	Do. ...	Bhairab Chandra Chaudhuri, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
13	" Aryya Kayastha Pratibha " (P). ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
14	" Aryya Pratibha " (P) ...				
15	" Aryybarta " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh ...	300
16	" Avasar " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Surendra Chandra Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 24 years.	1,600
17	" Ayurveda Bikas " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 40 years.	600
18	" Ayurveda Patrika " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	700
19	" Ayurveda Prachar " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 38 years.	5,000
20	" Baidya Sammilani " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta ...	1,000
21	" Baishnava Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
22	" Baisya Patrika " (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 54 years.	500
23	" Balak " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
24	" Balyasram " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinod, Hindu ; age about 36 years.	200

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.	Name
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>						
25	" <b>Bamabodhini Patrika</b> " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 42 years.	700	51	" Br
26	" <b>Bandana</b> " (P)	Baidyabati	... Do.	Hemendra Kumar Ray, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 27 years.	700	52	" B (N
27	" <b>Bangabandhu</b> " (P)	Dacca	... Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 56 years.	150	53	" By
28	" <b>Bangadarshan</b> " (P)	Calcutta	... Do.	Sailes Chandra Mazumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 43 years.	600	54	" C V
29	" <b>Bangaratna</b> " (N)	Krishnagar	... Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	1,550	55	" C
30	" <b>Bangavasi</b> " (N)	Calcutta	... Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 56 years.	15,000	56	" Ch
31	" <b>Bankura Darpan</b> " (N).	Bankura	... Do.	Rama Nath Mukherji ; age 53 years	453	57	" C
32	" <b>Bani</b> " (P)	Calcutta	... Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh ; age 35 years.	800	58	" C
33	" <b>Barisal Hitaishi</b> " (N)	Barisal	... Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 36 years.	625	59	" C
34	" <b>Basumati</b> " (N)	Calcutta	... Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Hari-pada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	19,000	60	" C
35	" <b>Bhakti</b> " (P)	Howrah	... Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	600	61	" C (
36	" <b>Bharat Laxmi</b> " (P)	Calcutta	... Do.	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000	62	" I (
37	" <b>Bharati</b> " (P)	Do.	... Do.	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi, Brahmo ; age about 48 years.	1,700	63	" I
38	" <b>Bharat Chitra</b> " (N)	Do.	... Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne, Hindu, Brahmin	800	64	"
39	" <b>Bharatmala</b> " (P)	Dacca	... Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 32 years.	450	65	"
40	" <b>Bharat Nari</b> " (P)	Calcutta	... Do.	Ananda Chandra Gupta ; Baidya ...	1,000	66	"
41	" <b>Bhisk Darpan</b> " (P)	Do.	... Do.	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250	67	"
42	" <b>Bharatbarsha</b> " (P)	Do.	... Do.	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhushan, Kayastha ; age 38 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 50 years.	3,400	68	"
43	" <b>Bidushak</b> " (P)	Do.	... Do.	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	600	69	"
44	" <b>Bijuan</b> " (P)	Do.	... Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 42 years.	300	70	"
45	" <b>Bikrampur</b> " (P)	Mymensingh	... Do.	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 34 years.	200	71	"
46	" <b>Birbhum Varta</b> " (N)	Suri	... Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakraborti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	997	72	"
47	" <b>Birbhum</b> " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly	Kulada Prasad Malik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	1,500	73	"
48	" <b>Birbhum Vasi</b> " (N)	Rampur	... Weekly	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700	74	"
49	" <b>Brahman Samaj</b> " (P)	Calcutta	... Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000	75	"
50	" <b>Brahma Vadi</b> " (P)	Barisal	... Monthly	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660		

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
51	"Brahma Vidya" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Harendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
52	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N).	Burdwan	... Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 24 years.	400
53	"Byabasay O Banijya" (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 36 years.	900
54	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" (N),	Bhawanipur	... Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N) ...	Mymensingh	... Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
56	"Chhatra" (P) ...	Dacca	... Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years.	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P) ...	Do.	... Do. ...	.....	450
58	"Chikitsa Prakas" (P) ...	Nadia	... Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabani ; age 28 years.	400
59	"Chikitsa Sammilani" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
60	"Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	... Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 39 years.	300
61	"Chinsura Vartavaha" (N).	Chinsura	... Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	1,000
62	"Dainik Chandrika" (N).	Calcutta	... Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	1,600
63	"Dainik Basumati" (N) ...	Do	... Daily ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	1,200
64	"Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca	... Weekly ...	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 42 years.	800
65	"Darsak" (N) ...	Calcutta	... Do. ...	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 39 years.	300
66	"Dharma-o-Karma" (P) ...	Do.	... Quarterly ...	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
67	"Dharma Tatva" (P) ...	Do.	... Fortnightly ...	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	300
68	"Dharma Pracharak" (P) ...	Do.	... Monthly ...	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	2,000
69	"Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly ...	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 52 years.	2,500
70	"Dhruba" (P) ...	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	470
71	"Education Gazette" (N) ...	Chinsura	... Weekly ...	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 24 years.	1,500
72	"Faridpur Hitaishini" (N).	Faridpur	... Do. ...	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 77 years.	900
73	"Galpa Lahari" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 36 years.	1,200
74	"Gambhira" (P) ...	Malda	... Bi-monthly ...	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Teli ; age about 28 years.	300
75	"Gaud-duta" (N) ...	Do.	... Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
76	" <i>Grihastha</i> " (P)	... Calcutta	... Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 56 years.	500	102
77	" <i>Hakim</i> " (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 31 years.	500	103
78	" <i>Jangipur Sangvad</i> " (N) ...	Raghunathganj	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	100	104
79	" <i>Sri Gauranga Sevaka</i> " (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	600	105
80	" <i>Hindusthana</i> " (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	900	106
81	" <i>Hindu Ranjika</i> " (N) ...	Rajshahi	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290	107
82	" <i>Hindu Sakhā</i> " (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200	108
83	" <i>Hitavadi</i> " (N) ...	Calcutta	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years, and 3 others.	28,000	109
84	" <i>Hitvarta</i> " (N) ...	Chittagong	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600	110
85	" <i>Homeopathi-Prachar</i> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	200	111
86	" <i>Islam-Abha</i> " (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid ...	1,000	112
87	" <i>Islam-Rabi</i> " (N) ...	Mymensingh	Weekly	Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmad, Muslim ; age about 34 years.	700	113
88	" <i>Jagat-Jyoti</i> " (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 56 years.	700	114
89	" <i>Jagaran</i> " (N) ...	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300	115
90	" <i>Jahannabi</i> " (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	600	116
91	" <i>Jangipur Samoad</i> " (N) ...	Murshidabad	Weekly	.....	.....	117
92	" <i>Janmabhumi</i> " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300	119
93	" <i>Jasohar</i> " (N) ...	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600	120
94	" <i>Jubak</i> " (P) ...	Santipur	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	500	121
95	" <i>Jugi-Sammilani</i> " (P) ...	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	About 2,000	122
96	" <i>Jyoti</i> " (N) ...	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Bramin ; age 46 years.	2,000	123
97	" <i>Kajer-Loke</i> " (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	350	124
98	" <i>Kalyani</i> " (N) ...	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	500	125
99	" <i>Kangal</i> " (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100	126
100	" <i>Kanika</i> " (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 38 years.	150	127
101	" <i>Karmakar Bandhu</i> " (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 43 years.	500	128

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
102	" Kasipur-Nibasi " (N) ...	Barisal	... Weekly	... Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 69 years.	500
103	" Kayastha Patrika " (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	... Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	750
104	" Khulnavasi " (N) ...	Khulna	... Weekly	... Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 53 years.	350
105	" Krishak " (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	... Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	1,000
106	" Krishi Samvad " (P) ...	Dacca	... Do	... Nishi Kanta Ghosh, age about 45 years.	1,000
107	" Kshristya Bandhav " (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	... Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 50 years.	500
108	" Kushadaha " (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	... Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahma ; age 36 years.	500
109	" Mahajan Bandhu " (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	... Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 44 years.	400
110	" Mahila " (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	... Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo ; age 59 years.	200
111	" Mahila Bandhav " (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	... Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years	500
112	" Mahishya Mahila " (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	... Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas ...	300
113	" Mahisya Samaj " (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	... Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200
114	" Mahisya-Surhid " (P) ...	Diamond Harbour	Do.	... Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
115	" Malancha " (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	... Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	2,000
116	" Malda Samachar " (N) ...	Malda	... Weekly	... Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
117	" Malancha " (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	... Kali Prasanna Das Gupta	.....
118	" Manasi " (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	... Subodh Chundra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	2,000
119	" Mandarmala " ...	Do.	... Do.	... Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 56 years.	400
120	" Medini Bandhab " (N) ...	Midnapore	... Weekly	... Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 25 years.	500
121	" Midnapore Hitaishi " (N). ...	Do.	... Do	... Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
122	" Moslem Hitaishi " (N). ...	Calcutta	... Do.	... Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
123	" Muhammadi " (N) ...	Do.	... Do.	... Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 29 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
124	" Mukul " (P) ...	Do.	... Monthly	... Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	1,000
125	" Murshidabad Hitaishi " (N). ...	Saidabad	... Weekly	... Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	500
126	" Nabagraha Prasanga " (P) ...	Mymensingh	... Monthly	.....	.....
127	" Nandini " (P) ...	Howrah	... Do.	... Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	500
128	" Natya Mandir " (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	... Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	700

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
129	" <b>Navya Banga</b> " (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	400
130	" <b>Nayak</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Pancheowri Banarji, Brahman ; age 47 years.	2,800
131	" <b>Navya Bharat</b> " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray, Chaudhuri, Brahma ; age 61 years.	1,000 to 1,500
132	" <b>Nihar</b> " (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 45 years.	500
133	" <b>Nirjhar</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Srish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
134	" <b>Noakhali Sammilani</b> " (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Fazlur Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
135	" <b>Pabna Hitaishi</b> " (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinoda Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahma.	650
136	" <b>Pakshik Patrika</b> " (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
137	" <b>Pallivashi</b> " (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahman ; age 49 years.	200
138	" <b>Pallivarta</b> " (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	500
139	" <b>Pantha</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
140	" <b>Pataka</b> " (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
141	" <b>Prabhini</b> " (N)	Do.	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Ray, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 27 years.	4,000
142	" <b>Prachar</b> " (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Revd. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 47 years.	1,400
143	" <b>Praja Bandhu</b> " (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kavarta Brahmin ; age 31 years.	170
144	" <b>Prajapati</b> " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	750
145	" <b>Prabhat</b> " (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra	200
146	" <b>Prakriti</b> " (P)	Do.	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen	1,000
147	" <b>Prantavasi</b> " (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahman	800
148	" <b>Prasun</b> " (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goals, age 44 years.	575
149	" <b>Pratikar</b> " (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 66 years.	506
150	" <b>Pratima</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
151	" <b>Prativasi</b> " (P)	Do.	Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
152	" <b>Pravasi</b> " (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 55 years.	5,000
153	" <b>Priti</b> " (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 30 years.	300
154	" <b>Puhpodyan</b> " (P)	Do.	Do.	Jnanendre Nath Bose	200
155	" <b>Rahasya Prakar</b> " (P)	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 33 years.	300
156	" <b>Rajdut</b> " (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 31 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
157	"Rampur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur	... Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
158	"Rangpur Sahitya Parisad Patrika." (P)	Do.	... Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
159	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol	... Weekly	Abdul Latif, Muhamadden ; age 23 years.	200
160	"Sabuj Patra" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	
161	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia	... Do.	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kavarta ; age 32 years.	200
162	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 46 years.	3,000
163	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	... Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 49 years.	1,800
164	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P) ...	Do.	... Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 60 years.	500
165	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah	... Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	3,000
166	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta ...	300
167	"Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca	... Do.	Satish Chandra Roy ...	300
170	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta	... Weekly	Juanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 60 years	700
171	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	... Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
172	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do.	... Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 41 years.	300
173	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	... Monthly	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian ; age 46 years.	400
174	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	300
175	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do.	... Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
176	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Do.	... Monthly	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
177	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong	... Weekly	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
178	"Santi" (P) ...	Bikrampur	... Monthly	Sachipati Chatterji, Brahmin ...	500
179	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 49 years.	500
180	"Sansar Suhrid" (P) ...	Do.	... Do.	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 49 years.	400
181	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca	... Do.	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo ; age 44 years.	300
182	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	200
183	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore	... Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	400
184	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta	... Monthly	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	400

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.	No.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
185	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca	Monthly	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	1,000	212
186	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 39 years.	200	213
187	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal	Do.	Revd. W. Carey ; age 56 years ...	125	214
188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 36 years.	1,000	215
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca	Weekly	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 36 years.	1,500	216
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500	217
191	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700	218
192	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250	219
193	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	400	220
194	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P) ...	Burdwan	Do.	Krishna Behari Goswami ...	300	221
195	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 31 years.	600	222
196	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N) ...	Do.	Weekly	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	16,000	223
197	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarna-banik ; age 30 years.	1,000	224
198	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj	Fortnightly	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	.....	225
199	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	431	226
200	"Sulhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	300	227
201	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Sm. Kumudini Mittra, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	900	228
202	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna	Weekly	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 39 years.	500	229
203	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 30 years.	200	230
204	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai	Do.	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	300	231
205	"Swarnakar Baudhav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 41 years.	500	232
206	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500	233
207	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600	234
208	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 36 years.	300	235
209	"Tapabani" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700	236
210	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 40 years.	500	237
211	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 41 years.	600	238

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded</i>					
212	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" (N)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	300
213	"Theatre" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	10,000
214	"Toshini" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri ; age 42 years.	1,250
215	"Trade Gazette" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji	900 to 1,000
216	"Triveni" (P)	Basirhat	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 40 years	
217	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad	1,000
	"Uchchhasa" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	150
218	"Udbodhana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda	1,500
219	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	3,000 to 10,000
220	"Upasana" (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	300
221	"Utsav" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	100
222	"Yamuna" (P)	Do.	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 30 years.	900
223	"Vartavaha" (N)	Ranaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	400
224	"Vasudha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya	500
225	"Vijaya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 52 years.	700
226	"Viswadut" (N)	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
227	"Viswavarta" (N)	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 37 years.	1,000
228	"Yogi Sakha" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Adhar Chandra Nath, Yogi ; age 50 years.	750
229	"Yubak" (P)	Santipur	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 39 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
231	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
232	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu	600
233	"Dacca College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Rambotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	510
234	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 47 years.	500
235	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
236	"Fratern" (P)	Calcutta	Quarterly	Rev. W. E. S. Holland	200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur Brahmo.	900
238	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P)	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concl'd.</i>					
239	" <b>Rangpur Dikprakash</b> " (N).	Rangpur	... Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Brahmin ; age 36 years.	300
240	" <b>Sanjaya</b> " (N)	Faridpur	... Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu Kastha ; age about 41 years.	500
241	" <b>Scottish Churches College Magazine</b> " (P).	Calcutta	... Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
242	" <b>Tippera Guide</b> " (N)	Comilla	... Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	500
<i>Garo.</i>					
243	" <b>Achikni Ribeng</b> " (P).	Calcutta	... Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
244	" <b>Phring Phring</b> " (P)	Do.	... Do.	D. McDonald	400
245	" <b>Agraval</b> "	Do.	... Do.	Chuni Lal Agarwalla	200
<i>Hindi.</i>					
246	" <b>Bharat Mitra</b> " (N)	Calcutta	... Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
247	" <b>Bir Bharat</b> " (N)	Do.	... Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	1,500
248	<b>Calcutta Samachar</b> (N)	Do.	... Do.	Radha Kishen Misser ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
249	" <b>Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika</b> " (P).	Ranchi	... Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
250	" <b>Dainik Bharat Mitra</b> " (N).	Calcutta	... Daily	Babu Ram Parat Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 28 years.	800
251	" <b>Daragar Daptar</b> " (P)	Do.	... Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 28 years.	800
252	" <b>Hindi Vangavasi</b> " (N)	Do.	... Weekly	Harikisan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	5,500
253	" <b>Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar</b> " (P).	Do.	... Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.	
254	" <b>Manoranjan</b> " (P)	Do.	... Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 51 years.	500
255	" <b>Ratnakar</b> " (P)	Do.	... Do.	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 38 years.	1,000
256	" <b>Sevak</b> " (P)	Do.	... Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
257	" <b>Gurkha Khabar Kogat</b> " (P)	Darjeeling	... Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 61 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
258	" <b>Habibul Matin</b> " (N)	Calcutta	... Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 62 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
259	" <b>Printers' Provider</b> " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
260	" <b>Sadhu Samvad</b> " (P)	Howrah	... Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L. ; age 36 years.	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
261	" <b>Vidyodaya</b> " (P)	Calcutta	... Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
262	" Aryya Prabha " (P)	... Chittagong	... Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
263	" Hindu Patrika " (P)	... Jessor	... Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Baru jibi ; age 61 years.	940
264	" Sri Vaishnava Sevika " (P)	Calcutta	... Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
265	" Al-Hilal " (N)	... Calcutta	... Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalem Azad, Muham-madan ; age 32 years.	2,000
266	" Al-Hilal " (N)*	... Do.	... Daily	Maulana Abul Kalem Azad, Muham-madan ; age 32 years.	500
267	" Resalut " (N) ...	... Do.	... Do.	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muham-madan ; age about 30 years.	300
268	" Resalut " (P) ...	... Do.	... Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muham-madan ; age about 30 years.	400
269	" Tandrsut " (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 43 years.	500
270	" Negare Bazm " (P)	... Do.	... Do.	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 26 years, and another.	
<i>Urduya.</i>					
271	" Prachar " (P)...	... Calcutta	... Monthly	Radha Charan Das ...	500
272	" Utkal Varta "...	...	... Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

\* Suspended.

*Additions to, and Alterations in, the List of Indian Newspapers as it stood on  
1st October 1914.*

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	" <i>Safir</i> " (N)° ...	Calcutta	Daily	.....	.....
2	" <i>Rifaquat</i> " (N)° ...	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
3	" <i>Hablul Matin</i> " (Bengali(N) ...	Do.	Do.	.....	.....
4	" <i>Marwari</i> " (N) ...	Do.	Weekly	.....	.....
5	" <i>Bangali</i> " (N) ...	Do.	Daily	.....	.....

\* Suspended.

## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to the withdrawal of the order prohibiting the employment of Asiatics in mills and factories in British Columbia, the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th March asks if this love for Asiatics will outlive the war.

2. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 8th March publishes, as usual, a long article reviewing the principal events of the war. It starts by quoting from the speech of Mr. Asquith dealing with the German threat of blockading England by means of submarines.

It then goes on to remark that the reports from the field of war continue almost the same as they have been during the last few months. It expresses its hearty admiration of Belgium and Servia. It passes on to Turkey and says that the bombardment of the Dardanelles is highly significant. England and France are very anxious to open it for the free passage of wheat.

It also discusses the probability of Greece joining the Allies. The latest reports show that the people are for joining in the war, while the King is against it.

It urges Persia to maintain its neutrality. For the purpose of maintaining its integrity it advises Persia to raise an army, and requests the Parliament of Persia to pass a law making it binding on people to undergo compulsory military training. It fixes an age-limit for this. It quotes the example of France and Germany in support of this. It further says that unless Persia is able to maintain its integrity with the help of a considerable military force, Russia and England, who have long made Persia their tramping ground and who have been continuously aiming at crippling her resources, will try to hold her completely in their grasp for the purpose of making good the financial losses which they will suffer in the present war.

3. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 14th March understands, on the authoritative statement of Sir Edward Grey, that Stamboul, the Bosphorus and the northern and eastern portions of Asia Minor will go to

Russia as a result of the war with Turkey; Egypt, Irak, Arabia and North Persia will be given to England, and Syria and the Levant to France. Russia is highly gratified at this division and her long-deferred hopes will now be realised. It is not without effect upon Italy and Greece. Europe will, the paper fears, again be in the throes of another great war on the occasion of the distribution of the war booty. The bloodshed, it anticipates, will not cease very easily. But the future is in the hands of the gods.

4. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th March thinks that England will never allow any foreign suzerainty in Constantinople. If it comes into the possession of Russia, there is no doubt that her power in the Mediterranean will immensely increase.

5. The *Resalat* [Calcutta] of the 12th March says that for centuries it has been held that the conquest of the Dardanelles with the aid of warships is an absolute impossibility. But when England and France, notwithstanding the evident difficulties of such an enterprise, undertook the task of conquering the Dardanelles, they must have had visible before them auguries of success. They are, therefore, determined to open the Dardanelles even at an immense sacrifice.

But the question which now rises is whether Germany and Austria will silently look on while the bombardment of the Dardanelles is proceeding. Some newspapers are of opinion that the conquest of the Dardanelles will not in any way affect the situation in the eastern and western fronts. This is a correct view. If the attacking fleet passes the Dardanelles, then the conquest of the Bosphorus and Constantinople will not be very difficult. In that case Turkey will have to retire to Asia Minor, because Germany will not be able to help her with officers and munitions of war. After this the Turks will

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 15th, 1915.

PERSIAN EDITION OF  
THE HABUL MATIN,  
Mar. 8th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Mar. 14th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 19th, 1915.

RESALAT,  
Mar. 19th, 1915.

not score any success in the Caucasus and all their hopes will be dashed to the ground. Russia, France and England will then be in a position to help each other.

The loss of the Dardanelles will altogether change the aspect of the war and will prove an inconceivably severe blow to Germany and Austria. It is not, therefore, possible for Austria and Germany to remain quiescent. They cannot help exerting themselves to the utmost. We may therefore expect to hear at an early date that Germany has commenced a battle in the North Sea with a view to draw the French and English battleships away from the Dardanelles, or that Austria and Germany have again commenced an attack on Servia, so that they may be able to check the advance of France and England by establishing a closer connection with Turkey. But the Austrian and German forces cannot effect a junction with those of Turkey unless they cross the vast territories of Roumania and Greece. An early success of the French and English move in the Dardanelles will be fraught with danger to Turkey, Germany and Austria. The trend of events will, however, be very soon apparent.

RESALAT.  
Mar. 10th, 1915.

War news from the *Seraj-ul-Akhbar*, Kabul.

6. The *Resalat* [Calcutta] of the 10th March publishes the following from the *Siraj-ul-Akhbar* of Kabul, dated the 31st January:—The war is daily extending over a larger area. There appears to be no one who is able to relieve the world of this demon of war. The reports of the war are a mass of contradictions. One feels quite at sea when dealing with them. The reports sent by the Allies are the very reverse of those received from the other party. We receive news very quickly through India, while that from the other side is generally scanty and belated. We are, therefore, forced to publish such reports from newspapers as are received by us at an early date.

*News from Irak*.—There is no report from Irak about any progress made by the Allies. But during the last few days reports of a severe defeat of the Allies have been received. A Turkish victory is reported from the region near the river Euphrates.

*Somaliland*.—The Mullah of Somaliland has raised the standard of revolt. In Arabia Imam Yahya has followed suit and is threatening Babel-mandeb. In the east the Turkish armies and in the west the Sennussi in Arabia have already done so. The differences between the Soudan and Egypt have created great commotion in the latter country.

Reports of continued attacks and successes through the British news agency give the exact contrary of this. This has led to the obscuring of the truth. In Koh Kaf (Caucasus) Turkish armies are advancing from several directions, namely, Batoum, Erzerum, and Azarbaijan. They have surrounded Qafqaz on three sides. Reports of terrible Turkish defeats are being published; but when enquiries are made as to the locality where such incidents are happening, the reply is the Qafqaz region. But this sounds strange. The power of the Turks in this region would seem to be wonderful, for we hear that a whole Turkish army, with officers and guns, has been captured, and yet the Turks are still in Qafqaz. It appears that the Turks have unlimited resources there.

DAINIK BAIUMATIA.  
Mar. 13th, 1915.

7. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th March does not think that Italy will join in the war now, all signs to the contrary notwithstanding.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

### (a)—Police.

8. With regard to the gradual development of unrest in the Punjab

among a section of the Sikh community, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 6th March says that there are indications of a growing feeling of discontent among them, which is the outcome of the unexceptionally unfair treatment meted out not long ago to the Indians residing in Canada, Australia and South Africa.

JASOHAR.  
Mar. 6th, 1915.

9. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March expresses deep abhorrence at the doings of the anarchists who are, according to the writer, dangerous enemies of the country.

"Arrests on suspicion."

and whose deeds are throwing back the progress of the country. The people of the country have and can have no good feeling towards these demons who are employing their time only in committing murder and dacoity both in Calcutta and the mufassil. The police have already arrested on suspicion thirty of them in the northern part of Calcutta. Arrests are being made in the mufassil also.

10. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 10th March is unable to make out why the European Sergeants of the Calcutta Police have received orders to have loaded revolvers with them while on duty. It is hoped that this spirit of over-carefulness will not lead to any serious consequence.

11. In its leading article, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 15th March writes in the following manner on what it thinks to be the case for Government in connection with police oppressiveness:—

"Why (is the police) so?" It cannot be the fault of Government that the police is oppressive. For, the police service is composed mostly of Indians, and it is these Indian policemen who are oppressive by virtue of their own vicious nature. Europeans in the service are seldom oppressive.

As regards the question why Government trusts the police: the answer is that Government trusts the police because it is the eye and ear of Government and Government knows no one else whom it can trust. The so-called leaders of the country cannot be trusted by Government, because before high officials they never put both sides of a question impartially. It is, moreover, a mistake to suppose that the police is much trusted by Government. Had it been so trusted, most of us would have been clapped into jail by this time on its advice. The leaders, the press, the orators and the politicians of the country will never show the weak points of their own community and society. Hence Government cannot believe them fully.

It is Indians and not Englishmen who give false evidence for the police. It is Indian lawyers who get up false cases for the police and it is the Indian police who conduct such cases. How can Government be blamed if innocent men are sent to jail in this manner?

When Lord Hardinge came to Calcutta, the police had charge of the safety of his person. Nawab Shamsul Huda is now a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Formerly he was a pleader of the High Court, and after a time he will be a plain respectable middle-class Bengali Musalman. It is this respectable middle-class in Bengal who supply men to the ranks of anarchists in the country. Every respectable middle-class man in Bengal is, therefore, bound to be looked upon with suspicion. The police cannot be justly blamed if they treat all respectable middle-class Bengalis more or less as suspects.

12. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 13th March thinks that the eyes of Government have now been opened, seeing that none—not even the so-called Babus who are ever ready to pose as loyal subjects—are escaping the vigilance of the C. I. D.

13. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th March writes:—

Police search of the carriages and persons of Indians attending a recent Viceregal function.

It is said that Nawab Shamsul Huda's carriage was stopped and searched by the police the other day when he was going to attend the unveiling of the Ripon and Minto statues on the Maidan. If true, many will be glad. It is clear now that black-skinned men are all indiscriminately objects of suspicion, no matter what their post, rank and title may be. It is said that Sir Satyendra Sinha, when he was Law Member of Council, was carefully watched by the police. In spite of his high office he was a black man and could not rise superior to the disabilities of one. Nawab Shamsul Huda is a Musalman, and therefore devoted to the English. But apparently if you are a black man, no matter whether you are a Hindu or a Musalman, you are bound to incur the suspicions of the police.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

BANGALI,  
Mar. 10th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA  
Mar. 15th, 1915.

NAYAK,  
Mar. 13th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

We understand that the Hon'ble Babu Nahendra Nath Roy's carriage and person were searched. Did the police suspect the presence of bombs in Babu Mahendra Nath's *chapkan* and in Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur's *pugree*? It is this kind of over-strictness which greatly annoys the public. Men with any self-respect try, in these conditions, to keep aloof from such functions, though that also means incurring the suspicions of the authorities.

14. Lord Hardinge, writes the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th March,

"Has not Lord Hardinge been insulted by this?"—Police measures during his stay in Calcutta. saved the national life of the Bengalis, for which they will ever remain grateful to him and never dream of doing anything which may cause him the slightest injury. Those who say that a Bengali

tried to take his life at Delhi do an injustice to the Bengali character which, whatever it may otherwise be, is never ungrateful. As for the seditious leaflets "Swadhin Bharat" (Independent India) "Yugantar," and so forth, the police has not yet been able to find out their authors and printers. Hence it must be supposed that they are neither written nor printed in Bengal. It must be admitted that there are a number of Bengalis who distribute them in Bengal. But we cannot believe on that ground that they will try to kill Lord Hardinge.

Some leading Bengalis desired to give a suitable welcome to Lord Hardinge. But when they came to know that the police would oppose them in this, they gave up the purpose.

Again, on Wednesday night, the night preceding Lord Hardinge's arrival at Calcutta, the police arrested a large number of Bengali youths and kept them in *hajat* till His Excellency's departure from the city. Was not this an insult to His Excellency? The police has not done well by distrusting Bengali youths. We publish this fact to bring it to the notice of Lord Hardinge.

15. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 11th March writes that in these days all are classed as political suspects who at one

"Political Suspects." time or other started a *swadeshi* shop, favoured

the use of *swadeshi* articles, delivered a *swadeshi* speech, canvassed for subscriptions for a *swadeshi* organisation, or acted as defence pleader in a *swadeshi* case. Once a suspect always a suspect, is the rule with the police. We can only go on putting up with it as one of the many crosses in life we have to bear. By a policy of renunciation and patience we must demonstrate our love for *swadeshi*.

16. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 15th March refers to the observations made in the *Indian Daily News* [Calcutta] regarding indiscriminate police searches in Calcutta, which are as follows:—

The police perhaps considers the whole Bengali community as political suspects, since the anarchists belong to it. The recent searches made in the *Bengalee* office, in the carriages of Hon'ble Nawab Shamsul Huda and Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur, could not be explained otherwise.

17. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th March writes:—

"The Englishman's suggestion." The *Englishman* recently wrote:—"Mean- while, however, it might be more immediately useful if the journal Mr. Bannerjee controls and other Bengali journals refrained from their daily attacks upon the police because they have taken the most obvious and the most effective precautions to prevent outrage."

This is quite true in a sense. If a certain section of the community are always subjected to criticism, rightly or wrongly, people are bound to come to feel an animus against that particular class. By their incessant abuse of the police, our leaders have brought the police into serious disrepute with the public. The *Englishman* asks whether other newspapers will follow the *Bengalee*'s lead in this matter and become loyal and appreciative of the police in their tone. Well, we are prepared to carry out the behest of Government, to wield our pen in any way directed by Mr. K. C. De, but we cannot consent to play second fiddle to Surendra Nath. It is he who has created all this unrest and discontent. He was once the leader of the student community, but his hold over them has now ceased. If this anarchist spirit is to be exercised, the co-operation of the boys themselves must be enlisted. For it is these boys who

SANJIVANI  
Mar. 11th, 1915.

"Has not Lord Hardinge been insulted by this?"—Police measures during his stay in Calcutta.

BANGALI,  
Mar. 11th, 1915

BANGALI,  
Mar. 15th, 1915.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Mar. 16th, 1915.

alone can tell who among them are infected with this vice. The ordinary anarchist does not reveal by his exterior that he is one. Rather he is often quieter and more modest than other boys. The only way in which such boys can be convinced is by appeals to the *Shastras*, to the doctrine of fate, etc. The police have got a theory of anarchism and they should be allowed to work it out on their own lines, unhampered by the opposition of the public. That means that public agitation should now cease. Will Surendra Nath be able to do that? All of us editors are prepared to take up any line of public discussion which Government or Mr. De may suggest; but none of us will be found ready to play second fiddle to Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji. If the *Bengalee* and the *Patrika* are allowed to write strong articles, we, too, strictly from business motives, will be forced to do the same.

18. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th March writes:—

"Anarchism."

It is understood that during his recent visit to Calcutta Lord Hardinge suggested to the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan that he and other leading rich men of the province should mix with their youthful fellow-countrymen and try to ascertain their wants and generally prevent them from becoming anarchists; and threatened that otherwise a resort to repressive measures might become necessary. If His Excellency spoke like this, he did not speak with wisdom. Probably the real truth has not been told to him by the police or the local authorities.

*DAINIK CHANDRIKA,*  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

The fact is that these anarchist youths care little for Rajas and Maharajas. Indeed they take no count even of the Surendranaths and Bhupendranaths. Rich men or leaders who are known to enjoy the trust of Government have absolutely no influence on these boys.

And anarchism is accepted by these youths as a religious cult. In their eyes the work they undertake is divinely appointed work and they twist the *Shastras* in their own favour. Those who do not regard anarchism as a religious cult regard it as sanctioned by expediency; they possess no faith whatever in constitutional methods of agitation.

The detective police are indeed to some extent in touch with the movements of these anarchists, but cannot act properly against them, many of them being too afraid to do so. The fact remains that the detective officers do their work more or less superficially; real secret useful information is not imparted by one officer to another. Work in the department would proceed better if there was less jealousy and enmity among its officers.

The anarchists are exceedingly clever. They have many channels for obtaining information in advance which they turn to their advantage. The police, on the other hand, are exceedingly slack and cannot keep secrets. In spite of the presence of policemen in the streets, *Swadhin Bharat* leaflets are stuck up on the gas-lamps and nobody is caught. The taxi-cab used in the Belliaghatta dacoity case was found lying in a lane in the Badurbagan section of the town, the police taking no notice of it at the outset. Contrast with these examples of slackness the strictness with which the police searched the carriage of every Indian gentleman who attended the unveiling of the Ripon and Minto statues on the *maidan* the other day. Even parcels containing *pugrees* were opened. The anarchists enjoy this kind of thing. What they want is that all the respectable classes should be subjected to annoyances and insults, so that the discontent in the land may be aggravated. The truth is that Government officers in these days are too selfish to reveal to the authorities what they know about the real condition of the country and the real feelings of the people. It seems to be forgotten that the man who makes profound bows and speaks flattering words bears more hatred towards Government and does it more injury than the frank remarks of the outspoken critic. Then men who make their bows to and flatter the high officials are selfish men. High Government officers unhappily forget this and do not want to listen to plain straightforward truths.

The adoption of repressive methods in Bengal will lead to untoward results. The fact that so far in these murders of police-officers practically none of the murderers have been arrested, should convince the authorities that there is a certain class of the population which shelters these anarchists. The police themselves know how unwilling people are to give evidence in

such cases. Then again, since the Balkan war, the discontent in the country has been increasing rather than diminishing, and the ranks of the anarchists are being swelled instead of being thinned. If, under these conditions, the public are subjected to greater annoyances, the class of people above mentioned will openly come forward to shield anarchists. Will not that aggravate the unrest in the land?

Education has opened the eyes of the people and the day is past when the use of force alone would suffice to keep the country in peace. People no longer revere all Englishmen indiscriminately as a superior order of beings. They have learnt to estimate their own individual capacities and also the capacities of every English officer they come across. It will not do, therefore, any longer to continue keeping Englishmen in positions of control simply because they are Englishmen and white-skinned. Mere colour has ceased to impress the people. Their confidence can now be won if only aptitude and skill are shown.

Where do these anarchist youths manage to get their supply of firearms from? How do they know when a consignment of revolvers is expected by a particular firm or when a particular firm is remitting a large sum of money? It cannot be the work of a mere handful. Evidently they are better served by spies than the police, and probably they have ramifications all over the districts of Bengal. Officers of rare intelligence alone can cope successfully with them. In concluding, we warn our rulers against adopting a policy of repression. If they do, terrible signs of unrest will manifest themselves everywhere. If they are wise and if it be God's will that we should prosper, they will listen to what we say.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar 10th, 1915.

19. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th March writes that the "The power of the police." inefficiency of the police as shown by their failure to detect political crimes is really amazing. And stranger still is the fact that policemen, whose got-up cases fail to pass the scrutiny of the law courts, remain unpunished. In other words, these officers, though they manufacture false cases, continue enjoying the trust of the authorities! It is an inscrutable mystery. The police now are displaying a most amazing incapacity in preventing these crimes and yet Anglo-Indians want to arm them with larger powers and generally to place them above the law. They forget that already the police abuse their powers and try to prove innocent men guilty. If their powers are increased, they may make the lives of the people unbearable. The *Statesman* recently suggested that all anarchist suspects should be detained by the police indefinitely. This it is held will facilitate confessions by some of these men, as experience in the case of the Thugs proves. This is really a curious argument. As it is, the police sometimes get utterly innocent men to confess even to murders. If furthermore they can arrest anybody and everybody whom they suspect, they will be able to do anything. Then, again, in the eyes of the police probably everybody in Bengal is a suspected anarchist, save perhaps the Maharajadhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan. In the recent Pathuriaghata outrage, Jatindra Nath Mukherji was suspected to be the murderer. When this man was a contractor at Jessore there used to be a pretty highly-paid police officer told off to watch his movements. He used to shadow Jatindra always, and yet the police did not know anything of his movements for some days, during which he lived in a house and started a new centre for operations by his gang! Does not this show the incapacity of the police? It shows the incapacity of the police also that they cannot stop the illicit traffic in arms by means of which these murderers secure arms. The public are in a panic, and what is wanted first of all is a reform of the police. Every other reform can wait.

RANGPUR DIKPROKASH,  
Mar. 7th, 1915.

20. The *Rangpur Dikprokash* [Kakina] of the 7th March has the following in English in its leading article, under the heading noted in the margin:—

"The genesis of the present situation and its remedy." For the visitation of this new crime (anarchism) to this country the so-called leaders of the people and Government alike are responsible. In an evil moment the partition of Bengal was carried out in utter disregard of the popular sentiments and their prayers. Repressive measures, deportations and punitive police fanned the spirit of retaliation instead of quenching it. The Press Act, curtailing the freedom of speech,

and thus shutting the proverbial "safety valve" intensified the feeling of discontent. The situation did not improve until Lord Hardinge assumed the reins of Government. His Excellency took in the new situation at a glance, as it were. Had his policy of sympathy and reconciliation been thoroughly appreciated by our Anglo-Indian friends and had it been persistently followed terrorism would have died a natural death in this country. The new outburst of criminality seems to have synchronized with the publication of the recommendation of the District Administration Committee for partitioning large districts of Bengal: though there may not be any causal connection between them. The system of police espionage that has recently come into vogue has utterly failed of its mission. While spies and informers have not been able to detect real culprits or prevent their atrocities, they have exasperated the people. Any new addition to the powers of the police would hardly make them more efficient. Nor would the detention of all political suspects in police custody help the situation instead of aggravating it. Political suspects may be locked up, yet real offenders may be abroad to do their nefarious works, and make new acquisitions to their ranks. The proposed step, as recommended by the *Englishman*, would work more harm than good. To our mind the best way to combat the political robbery and outrage, is to allow the people to form small defence societies armed with a certain number of revolvers and rifles.

The glowing accounts of the heroic actions at the front, especially the gallant dashes of our brave countrymen with which the daily newspapers are repleted, simply serve to inflame the imagination of young Bengalis, who are by nature very sentimental. It is not surprising that some of these youths have tried to quench their bloodthirst by doing daring deeds and shooting innocent men. Had the Government accepted Bengal's loyal offer of an aid contingent two thousand strong, most of the discontented youths of Bengal would have been despatched from the country and turned into magnificent helps in the good cause of the Empire. However, the spirit of discontent and unrest would altogether vanish from the land, when ample industrial opportunities have been created; for the doctrine of obnoxious socialism appeals only to people who find no legitimate channels to realise their aspirations.

21. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March writes:—

"Unrest in the country."

The country is suffering from malaria, cholera, small-pox and famine. To add to its harassments crimes like thefts and dacoities are also seriously rife as also political assassinations. The police are trying to catch the offenders, but apparently the anarchists are smarter than the C. I. D. officers. Even papers like the *Statesman* admit this. They suggest drastic steps of repression as a remedy. Repression or no repression, it is time that some effective steps were taken. But let not Government do anything which the anarchists themselves will welcome—take any measure, for example, which will harass the people and make them discontented with their rulers. What is wanted is not new legislation but steps to improve the intelligence of the detective police. They know nothing of the way the anarchists hatch their conspiracies, collect arms and collect their stolen properties. They cannot trace those who murder the officers of their own force. The urgent need of the situation is a relaxation of the provision of the Arms Act. The lawless section of the population are collecting firearms and using them against the law-abiding. But these last cannot in these days find it easy to get a license to possess firearms to defend their own lives and property. Government should be mindful of this.

22. The *Englishman*, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the

The *Englishman's* advice to deport. 10th March, has advised Government to deport all political leaders in Bengal who instill anarchical ideas into the immature brains of school and college students. Good advice no doubt! But how will Government know who are such leaders? If Government knew them, it would undoubtedly have been able to grapple with anarchy and disorder by this time.

23. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 13th March writes:—

"Sita's unhappy fate."

When the war began, English papers which have always been bitter opponents of Indian aspirations were loud in their praises of Indian loyalty and in their promises

MOHAMMADI.  
Mar. 12th, 1916.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA.  
Mar. 10th, 1916.

BANGALI.  
Mar. 13th, 1916.

about future recompense therefor. It was not long, however, before the tide began to turn. The *Statesman* began by pointing out that no political concessions could be claimed by educated India, for the war was being fought not by them but by Sikhs and Gurkhas. Next the *Pioneer* explained that Indians were loyal by instinct and tradition and it was no calculated thing with them for which they expected a return. And now last of all the *Englishman* suggests that in view of the recent anarchist crimes, the police should be given drastic powers to detain suspects indefinitely. The authorities, perhaps, after a good deal of hesitation agreed, and as a result, on a single night, many youths were separated from their homes and dear ones and some leading men in the country too were humiliated. The history of India is a long record of the evil effects of paying heed to malignant slanderers. It was these slanderers who forced Sita to enter into the womb of the earth. We fear lest there should be a similar fiery ordeal in store for Indian loyalty as well.

24. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 16th March understands

The *Englishman* and the criticism of police methods  
that the *Englishman* is very severe upon Indian newspapers in view of the attempt made by Indian leaders like Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee to create a sense of indignation against criminalism in the young men of Bengal. The crime of these papers, according to the *Englishman*, lies in the fact that they criticise police methods and such criticism creates a sense of hatred against the police in the people. Indian newspapers never criticise the police without rhyme or reason. Their sole object, this paper adds, is to reform the police and make it more serviceable by pointing out its mistakes.

25. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 4th March, referring to the divergent

"A difficult problem"—How to deal with anarchism.  
views expressed by Anglo-Indian newspapers as to the right way of dealing with anarchism, expresses the opinion that no good will be done by

such haphazard newspaper suggestions. The right mode of dealing with anarchism may be found out if Government occasionally consult the views of leading independent and honest Indians and tentatively work out their suggestions.

26. People believe, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th

"Anarchy in Calcutta."  
March, that neglect and incapacity on the part of the police are responsible for the day-light dacoities in Calcutta.

The people can justly demand the safety of their lives and property in exchange for the money which is spent on the police. The present-day dacoits are not men of the same character and calibre as the dacoits of old. They are more educated, intelligent and cautious than their predecessors in the business. The police which can tackle them successfully must be superior to them in these respects. This is why we urge the necessity of appointing an able, educated and experienced Civilian as Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, and University graduates as lower police officers in the city. Educated young men, it seems, are now taking to dacoity.

Some of our rulers say that if the people of the country want to be saved from dacoity and so forth, they must help the police of their own accord. But how can they help the police? They are not allowed to fill posts in the higher ranks of the police service. If they give information to the police, they are harassed. Then, they do not want to die like dogs, unarmed, at the hands of the ruffians who are murdering even armed policemen. In this state of things how can the people render help to Government of their own accord unless Government first puts forth its power to punish the ruffians?

It is not political discontent alone but the pinch of hunger also which lies at the root of these thefts and dacoities; and the country, weakened as it is by malaria and destitute of arms, affords ample opportunities for committing them. The police officers who have the ability to detect dacoities are being removed from the field by murder. European officers are now useless in this direction, for they can neither speak the language of the Bengalis well nor mix with them. Anarchists have now ceased to be what they were before. They have degenerated into dacoits possessed of great tact and intelligence. The *Englishman* has advised Government to imprison all the old politicians and agitators in the country. If this advice is followed, the consequence will be contrary to what is expected.

27. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th March reassures the  
The recent crime in Calcutta. Calcutta public that they need not feel any panic  
because of the recent terrorist crimes in the city.

Of course in these days of unemployment and high prices, people may take to dacoity and thieving easily. But after all our rulers are strong and they will soon take effective steps to punish these miscreants and prevent further outrages by them. It is no time for panic on the one side or anger on the other. Let our officials meet select non-officials and discuss—

- (1) Why the timid Bengali has suddenly taken to these violent crimes.
- (2) Whether these crimes are all the work of *bhadrakali* or are the work of common dacoits masquerading as *bhadrakali* to mislead the police.
- (3) How in spite of the Arms Act, these criminals manage to procure firearms.
- (4) How the public can co-operate with the police in preventing these crimes.
- (5) How people offering to help the police in such cases with information or otherwise can be spared the harassments to which they are now exposed.
- (6) Whether all over the country men of picked physique should not be formed into vigilance committees and given licenses to possess firearms.
- (7) Whether graduates should not be taken into the police in larger numbers and whether the strength and authority of the force should not be increased.

*DAINIK CHANDRIKA,*  
Mar. 12th, 1916.

28. The *Darsak* [Calcutta] of the 12th March has the following :—

Dacoity and the Arms Act.

In the Bengal Legislative Council the Hon'ble

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee asked whether, in view of the recrudescence of dacoity in Bengal, it was not desirable to slightly relax the stringency of the Arms Act and grant licenses to a large number of men for keeping arms for self-defence. In reply, the Hon'ble Mr. Cumming made a quotation from the Government's Resolution on the Police Administration Report published in September 1913, and said that if rich men and merchants engaged the services of retired up-country sepoys, Government might give them licenses for using firearms. The reason for making this condition is that such sepoys are not only trained in using firearms, but can also courageously stand against dacoits. It is insinuated in this reply that Bengalis are not capable of using firearms. Of course, it is not possible to get more than what Government has decided to give. Still a few questions have arisen in our mind. First of all, it is not in the houses of rich men and merchants only that dacoities are committed in the mufassil. They are committed in the houses of middle-class men also. It does not lie within the means of all such men to engage the services of sepoys. Secondly, dacoits do not come singly or in very small numbers. They come in large numbers, and it is stated that some gangs are composed of even more than a hundred men. If a householder in the mufassil can even manage to engage a sepoy, what can that single man, however courageous he may be, do against a large number of dacoits? Moreover, where can people get retired sepoys in such large numbers? Thirdly, the dacoits also are Bengalis, at least, in most cases. If they can use rifles and revolvers, why should the Bengali householder be supposed not to be able to do so? Specially, it is sometimes reported that even unarmed villagers make a united effort to drive away dacoits, but fail to do so on account of their being unarmed. If a few among such men can have firearms, they can act with much greater courage. If villagers, untrained in the use of firearms, can, even when they are unarmed, stand against dacoits as courageously as trained sepoys, there can be no doubt that if they get arms they will show much greater courage. Somebody ought to consider these questions of ours.

*DARSAK,*  
Mar. 12th, 1916.

29. In the above connection the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th March  
*Ibid.* thinks that Government is most unwilling to  
exempt the Indian public in general from the  
operation of the Arms Act.

*BANGAVASI,*  
Mar. 13th, 1916.

SURAJ,  
Mar. 8th, 1915.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 4th, 1915.

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 11th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 15th, 1915.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,  
Mar. 10th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 16th, 1915.

30. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 8th March, referring to the organisation of village defence committee. The village defence committee. that these men should be armed with firearms. With mere bows and arrows a man cannot be expected to face dacoits carrying firearms, even though a large reward be offered for their capture.

31. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* [Burdwan] of the 4th March says:—

"Dacoity and defence parties." The frequent occurrence of dacoity in Bengal and the sheer impossibility for the unarmed people to oppose armed dacoits have led to a persistent demand for a relaxation of the Arms Act, but absolutely without any effect. The stringency of the Act seems rather to have been made more severe than before.

In some places young men have formed defence parties, and are doing excellent service. Such parties should be formed throughout the country.

32. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th March gives the following account of Aditya Nath Datta who has been recently acquitted of a charge of political murder by the Sessions Judge of Chittagong:—

This Aditya was one of the accused persons in the Dacca conspiracy case. He had been convicted in that case by the Sessions Judge of Dacca, but was subsequently found innocent and released by the High Court. This release, however, failed to remove the suspicion of the police towards him. He sought employment but got it nowhere on account of the police being after him. At last he went to Sylhet and tried to set up a fruit-selling business. With this object he secured orchard lands from a zamindar of Sunamganj, named Babu Rajendra Kumar Chaudhuri, who did not know him before. Rajendra Babu related in the course of his evidence in the Chittagong case how he had suffered at the hands of the police and his house had been searched on account of this. The police thus stood in the way of Aditya Nath earning an honest livelihood. Aditya's case reveals why discontent is not disappearing from Bengal, why murders and so forth are being committed. Police spies are trying to get innocent men hanged. Such spies are making the lives of men unbearable. We request Government to find out the cause of unrest and discontent in Bengal from the above case.

33. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th March makes the same remarks on the above case.

34. The *Calcutta Samachar* [Calcutta] of the 10th March, referring to the above case, says that it is certainly unjust for the police to arrest a man for no cause whatsoever, but to harass him after he has been acquitted by the courts is certainly far more unjust. The reason why a criminal is searched out and punished is this, that he may not commit any crime in future and that others may take a lesson from his case. But if the police harasses a man who has not been found guilty by the courts, it should be taken to task for it.

35. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 16th March, in referring to police surveillance, makes the following observations:—

The influence of an evil star. For the last 8 or 9 years, a good many gentlemen have been harassed and oppressed by the police, many have been hauled up before law courts by them and heaps of false evidence have been adduced by them to lend support to the prosecution of these men, simply on the plea of "political dacoities." Even in England, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal was under the surveillance of the police.

How could Kiran, the alleged murderer of Suresh Chandra, be involved in the murder case, when he was constantly spied by the police? The police, as a matter of fact, arrest and detain men in prison who are after all innocent. If these men, when discharged, are awarded proper costs and the action of the police is severely condemned, police activities may be checked and they will not be able in future to harass innocent men by bringing false accusations against them.

We are afraid of "commissions" because we are not very hopeful of their achievements. But we shall be glad to bear any expenses if Government is in

right earnest to appoint a commission to enquire into police administration and afford relief to men by reforming it, if necessary.

36. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March refers to a paragraph in the *Musalman* noticing the opening of a lecture-hall for *Arya-Samajists* in close proximity to a mosque at Bayapur village near the Dinapur

cantonment station. Considering the intolerable way in which *Arya-Samajists* frequently attack Moslems, there is likely to be a breach of the peace here. Already in the Nasirganj mohalla of Dinapur, 39 Hindus have been punished for attacking Moslems. The authorities should take timely notice of this.

37. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March, in discussing the official reply to Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Huq's recent question in Council regarding the Lashkarpur Mosque, writes:—

In spite of earnest efforts, we are unable to gather what is the purport of this reply, or indeed what is its relevancy to the point raised. The Port Trust some time ago acquired certain lands near the Kidderpur Docks. On the area acquired stood some mosques. Soon after acquisition, the work of demolishing these mosques began and it naturally elicited strong protests from the Moslem community. Since then the matter has been more or less in a state of suspense. Lord Carmichael once personally visited the place and is understood to have reassured the Moslems to some extent. But the recent official statement in Council has filled us with amazement. Government might directly have stated that they had nothing to do with this work of demolition by the Port Trust and have asked Moslems to seek the help of the courts to enforce their rights. As it is the statement actually made suggests that Government wants to seek peace by referring the aggrieved Moslems to the courts. But the latter part of its reply only imports an element of confusion into the sentiment expressed in the former. Any-way, if Government deem it right now to refer us to the courts, why did they not say so long ago? We were not eager to ask Government for advice as to whether we should go to law over this, or simply sit inactive shedding silent tears or trying to compromise the matter with the Port Trust. We hold that the Port Trust wrongfully secured control of our mosques. According to Moslem law, a mosque cannot be sold or bought. So as subjects we prayed to Government to save the mosques. And this is the reply we get! We ask Government whether they do not admit that the demolition of mosques hurts Moslem religious susceptibilities.

The Civil Courts cannot afford us any redress, for they do not in such cases administer Moslem law. They will go by the Land Acquisition Act which does not provide for the safety of mosques and other places of worship in such cases.

The fact is this official reply has filled us with despair. Many of us want to agitate over the question. We favour agitation, but we hope the propriety of a public agitation over the mosque question at this moment should be considered by our brethren carefully. What is wanted is an agitation in Council and elsewhere to get the Land Acquisition Act amended so as not to apply to mosques and like buildings. Government may not perhaps support a resolution in Council moved with this purpose, but still it behoves the leaders of the community to try. Let us at least feel that we have done all that lies in our power to preserve our interests.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

38. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 1st March writes:—

Inconveniences of litigants.

In connection with the execution of decrees by the courts here, various difficulties are experienced by the parties concerned. Their numbers and dates are not easily ascertained by the parties and they do not know promptly what orders are passed in their case. When the order for execution has been signed by the Hakim, the pleader for the party applying for it is not asked to sign it, with the result that mistakes often creep in, in the entries made; and the correction

MOHAMMADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1916.

MOHAMMADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1916.

BARISAL HITAISHI,  
Mar. 1st, 1916.

of these mistakes often takes up a whole fortnight. Parties also experience difficulties in regard to securing the return of unexhibited documents.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Mar. 10th, 1915.

39. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th March draws the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces to the case in which a travelling ticket collector, named Greenway, on the East Indian Railway, was sentenced by the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad to pay a fine of only Rs. 150 for having committed the grave offence of throwing a passenger out of a running train.

A case of light punishment.

BANGALI,  
Mar. 10th, 1915.

40. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 10th March learns from the *Bengalee* that three Bengali political prisoners, who had been made convict officers in the Lahore Jail, have been reduced to the status of ordinary prisoners by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, who came to inspect the prison on the 11th January last, and observes that this is indeed strange.

Bengali political prisoners in the Lahore Jail.

(c)—*Jails.*

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

41. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March, discussing the Vice-Chancellor's Convocation speech, writes:—

The want of new colleges in Calcutta is badly felt and the opening of a single new college at Bhowanipur will not be enough. It is strange that there should be no facilities for studying the M. A. course in Sanskrit in the Sanskrit College. Dr. Sarbadhikari showed his greatness of mind by praising Sir Ashutosh. We should have been glad to hear what he proposes doing for reforming the Board of Studies and the Board of Examiners.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

42. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March is glad to see Pandit Haraprasad Sastri reappointed a Fellow of the University, but is sorry that Rai Rajendra Chandra Sastri Bahadur has been deprived of his Fellowship. The Rai Bahadur's absence reduces the number of Fellows of the University with a knowledge of Sanskrit. With more men on the Senate possessing a knowledge of Sanskrit, scandals in connection with the Board of Sanskrit Studies and the selection of text-books would cease. At present many of the members of this Board are too subservient to a single individual. Rajendra Babu was not of that type. In the interests of the dignity of Sanskrit education he often told unpleasant truths and protested against wrong-doing. Pandit Haraprasad may also be expected to prove independent, and that is why we rejoice at his appointment.

43. On one occasion when Lord Minto came to Calcutta in the height of the anti-Partition agitation, writes the *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th March, His Excellency was highly displeased at the presence of his European guard instead of the Indian guard at the Howrah station to receive him. The arrangements made the other day for His Excellency Lord Hardinge's presence at the Convocation of the Calcutta University, however, indicate the adoption of a policy of distrust quite contrary to the policy which then prompted Lord Minto's action. The Convocation was held in the Town Hall instead of in the University Senate House, and the students who were there to get their diplomas were not allowed to approach the Chancellor. Who were responsible for this arrangement? Sir F. Halliday or Dr. Sarvadikari?

The writer next says that many students could not attend the Convocation on account of the scarcity of gowns in the town and of the prevailing small-pox epidemic. These students should not be made to pay the customary fine of Rs. 5 for non-attendance.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

44. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March, discussing the Viceroy's Convocation speech, remarks:—

We are glad to hear of the grant for hostels, but we are sorry that His Excellency has made no reference at all to the question of help for the College of Science.

His Excellency tried to place an ideal before the students to work for, but, probably because of our situation he could not portray it distinctly; it seems to be hidden in a mist, so to speak. If the students are to rise to the full stature of their manhood, it is necessary that the English who guide our destinies should help in the work, allowing our system of education and examinations the necessary freedom to develop, instead of keeping them in shackles. Such liberality in educational policy is not apparently favoured by our presentday rulers.

45. The *Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-O-Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 11th March, referring to Lord Hardinge's Convocation address, writes:—

His Excellency spoke of the necessity of forming character. But are the students confronted with illustrious exemplars of character? In the old days the *Gurus* set examples in their daily life of piety and self-restraint which their pupils imitated. In these days the Professors are exemplars of arrogance, luxury, anger, etc., so their influence on the students is small in spite of the existence of hostels. The fact is the present system of education is not calculated to make our students pious men and heroes of action.

46. The *Tripura Hitaishi* [Comilla] of the 10th March understands

Criminalism and dacoities—(The result of defective education). that the want of religious moral training in schools and colleges is at the root of the sudden outburst of lawlessness in the country. What is wanted most, in the opinion of this paper, to meet the situation, is the imparting of religious and moral training in schools and colleges, without which the evil can never be totally uprooted from the country.

47. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th March takes exception to the scheme of reducing the number of students in schools, under the idea that it is impossible to maintain an efficient control over a large number

of students and so prevent them from falling under evil influences and turning anarchists. The idea is taken from the police and is not at all based upon facts. Formerly when the number of schools was very small in the country, each school used to have an enormous number of students. Those students never turned into dacoits and anarchists.

48. The *Darsak* [Calcutta] of the 12th March has the following, in the course of an article under the heading noted in the margin:—

"The present system of education." A survey of the present condition of the country brings home to a person the fact that the current system of education is not suited to it. The form of education which creates unrest instead of peace and breeds evil instead of good can never be called good education. To think that the condition of the country is now better than what it was before, is simply to deceive one's self. Education now seems to have brought about a general lack of respect, love and tenderness. Social ties have been loosened and the struggle for existence has become intensely keen. Quarrels, disputes, plunders and murders have become more frequent and dangerous, and mutual confidence has been lost. A consideration of all this leads one really to think that there is something rotten in the present system of education.

One does not get love and respect by simply keeping on crying, love me, respect me. Threats and chastisement alone cannot make boys peaceful and respectful. On the contrary, constant chastisement often makes a boy more unruly; and at last through being repeatedly chastised and constantly rebuked he becomes thoroughly hardened. Chastisement and punishment fail to make any further impression on him. The teacher who teaches with a rod constantly in his hand or uses his rod for slight offences or oppresses his students in other ways may be feared, but is never respected by them. That fear lasts only so long as they are present in the school. But behind his back they abuse him, speak ill of him and, if opportunity occurs, even behave badly towards him. But the teacher who loves his students is respected by them. They cherish their deep respect for him even after they have ceased to be students. This rule holds good everywhere. Where there is an absence of mutual trust, respect, love and tenderness, mere punishment cannot lead to the establishment of peace. On the contrary, there is every possibility of its bearing evil fruit.

SRI SRI VISHNU PRIYA-  
O-ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
Mar. 11th, 1915.

TRIPURA HITAISHI,  
Mar. 10th, 1915.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 15th, 1915.

DARSAK,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

If it is intended to establish peace and order in the community, it is necessary to change the present system of education and introduce a system of religio-moral education. This is our conviction.

MOHAMMADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

49. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March writes:—

"Neglect on the part of the Education Department" The posts of a Special Assistant, Director of Public Instruction and of Special Assistant Inspectors for Moslem Education were created with the best of intentions, but these officers possess practically no powers and all they can do is to make recommendations. It rests with other officers to accept or reject these recommendations as they choose. So it comes to pass that inspite of immense outlays of money, the wants and grievances of Moslems remain unredressed. Complaints are often received about schools having to wait unduly long, not only for grants-in-aid but even for recognition. This neglect on the part of the authorities damps the ardour of the managers of the school. Then again there are strict regulations about the things necessary to enable a school to obtain recognition. For a middle English school, for example, there must be an F. A. passed Head Master, a Head Pandit who has passed the 3rd Year Examination of a Normal School, a second Master who has passed the Matriculation Examination, a library, a garden and so on. There is no end to this list of requirements. Inspection, too, is very frequent—sometimes thrice in the course of a month; and these officers take notice most of the school-buildings and look most carefully into the attendance-roll and other books kept up by the Head Master. All the same, however, they are very niggardly in the matter of recommending grants. Letters are often received from the mufassil complaining of Moslem schools suffering from this kind of deadly neglect on the part of the Educational authorities. The *Musalman* recently referred to the case of a Moslem upper primary school at Baraset town which still awaits recognition, though Mr. Taylor personally recommended it strongly for a grant-in-aid. There is also the case of a middle English school at Rasulpur, in Satkhira, which, though it has been managed very successfully for some years now and though it has at last obtained recognition, still awaits a grant-in-aid! The District Magistrate himself has recommended a grant, but nothing practical has yet been done. Yet another example is that of the middle English school at Hakimpur in the Baduria circle of the Basirhat subdivision. It has been managed for four or five years by the local Khan Sahibs and is turning out successful students each year, but it has yet to obtain recognition from the department, though repeated applications for that purpose have been sent up. Similar examples from other districts may be adduced by the score and the dozen.

Moslem schools, apart from being discouraged by such delay in securing recognition, also suffer seriously from want of qualified Moslem teachers. Qualified Hindus also generally fight shy of the prospect of having to serve under Moslems. Of course, they have often to cook food for themselves in such cases and that is an inconvenience which they want naturally to avoid. So it comes to this that Moslem schools have to spend more on their teachers than other schools.

MOHAMMADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

50. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March, discussing the question of Madrassah reform writes:—

Reform of the Madrassahs.

We are not opposed to a reform of the Madrassahs and are grateful that Government has now taken up the question, but we do not understand the utility of reform on the lines proposed by the Dacca University Committee. If their proposals are accepted, a class of men would be turned out by the Madrassahs who would not be specially proficient in theology and sacred literature and would also not be able to withstand the competition of University passed students in the services and the professions. The public have protested against the proposals of the Committee, and that was why, to please them, Government excluded the Calcutta Madrassah from their scope. A new Committee has recently been appointed to revise the courses of study at this latter institution. The Resolution appointing this Committee says that no student of the Calcutta Madrassah has yet distinguished himself by original contributions to Islamic learning. This is true, but the students are not to blame for it. The Government Madrassahs were started not to impart high class Arabic and religious instruction

but to train a number of *Kazis*, Persian-knowing clerks, etc., to assist the English officials in the early days of their rule in this country. As it was, the *Koran* and the *Hadis* were not taught at all but only some chapters of the *Hidayat*. The deficiencies in this respect have been largely made up among the presentday students and the necessity of going to Upper India Madrasahs to finish their education is no longer sorely felt.

Apart from the fact that the *Koran*, the *Tafsir*, the *Hadis*, etc, are not taught, the methods of instruction in these Madrassahs are such as to discourage all originality and independence of thought among the students. The first six months are usually wasted through neglect and, to make up for lost time, during the last six months the students work at high pressure, committing their texts to memory somehow or other to pass the examinations. The students are allowed neither time nor encouragement and hence all their ardour for study is damped. They become so inert and lifeless ultimately that they are never found participating in any public social, communal or national movement. Yet another strong reason why Arabic students in Bengal fail to display originality and knowledge compared with their compeers in Upper India is to be found in their neglect of Bengali. The Madrassah authorities keep them utterly ignorant of Bengali and it is both difficult and more or less useless for them to use Urdu as their medium in writing works. We would welcome Madrassah reform, but we should prefer to see Maulana Hakkain out of the new Committee. His recent whimsical proposals for Madrassah reform have given us a taste of his wisdom and foresight, and his presence on the Committee would prevent the other teachers of the Madrassah from speaking out. Also some independent Maulvis and some Maulvis from Western Bengal should have been taken into the Committee—men like Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ibrahim M. Hafez Abdur Razzak Saheb, of Dacca, and others.

The proposals of the Dacca University Committee would end in reducing the Bengal Madrassah to the status of a high school, and there are some Moslems who would reduce the Calcutta Madrassahs to a still lower status. Anyway, the following remarks may be commended to the notice of the Committee :—

- (1) It is unnecessary to retain a Head Maulvi for the Calcutta Madrassah on Rs. 500. His duties are now mainly clerical, and an efficient Professor may be appointed on this salary.
- (2) The present curriculum of a century-old philosophy should be replaced by modern Arabic philosophy and science.
- (3) Students should be encouraged to compose essays, and senior students should be afforded facilities for independent thinking and free debate and also for physical culture.
- (4) A knowledge of their mother-tongue should be imparted to the students.

51. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March writes :—

" Why ? "

The University shows incompetence in almost everything it does. In the matter of the selection

of text-books, for instance, the Bengali books selected are full of mistakes and unfit to read, and merely show the ignorance of their authors. One cannot imagine by what arts these men manage to captivate the University authorities. One cannot tell whether they are in any wise connected by blood with these authorities. It is unthinkable that the Boards of Studies are dominated by folly and favouritism. The examiners are many of them chosen as such simply by luck, and the way the Sanskrit Board of Studies is now behaving makes us doubtful of the capacity of our own countrymen to manage affairs without superior European control. In the last Matriculation Examination, in the additional paper on Sanskrit, there were 15 mistakes, for which those responsible deserve to be severely punished.

52. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 6th March writes :—

The imparting of education through the media of vernaculars in Indian universities.

It is suggested that higher education should be imparted henceforth in our Universities, through the media of vernaculars. If this suggestion is carried into effect, it will, of course, tend

to make education popular in this country, but it will, at the same time, be

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

JASOHAR,  
Mar. 6th, 1915.

attended with certain disadvantages. It will check the spread of Western knowledge in this country. And as long as arts, commerce and sciences do not develop properly, English should remain the primary language. Education is imparted, it is true, in other countries in their own language, but here in India, different races have different languages, and if vernaculars be substituted for English, it will surely weaken the feeling of solidarity among the different races inhabiting India.

JASOHAR,  
Mar. 6th, 1915.

The problem of education and the introduction of School Final Examination.

method which will make it more popular and useful, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 6th March says that it is folly and sheer waste of money to send all the students to colleges, irrespective of their

capabilities. None questions the importance of high education, but there is a line of demarcation between meritorious students and those who are of average merit. So, the paper thinks, something should be done for the latter, and if the system of School Final Examination be introduced, it will surely solve the problem.

PRAVAHINI,  
Mar. 15th, 1915.

The Northern Bengal Literary Conference and the Bengali language.

53. Discussing the problem of education in India and the adoption of a method which will make it more popular and useful, the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 6th March says that it is folly and sheer waste of money to send all the students to colleges, irrespective of their

capabilities. None questions the importance of high education, but there is a line of demarcation between meritorious students and those who are of average merit. So, the paper thinks, something should be done for the latter, and if the system of School Final Examination be introduced, it will surely solve the problem.

54. The *Pravahini* [Calcutta] of the 15th March, referring to the recent meeting of the Northern Bengal Literary Conference at Rampur Boalia, takes some of the leaders of this Conference to task for trying to introduce provincialism into literary Bengali, for by so doing they are simply helping Government, in its effort to divide the Bengali language, to make one language for Eastern and another for Western Bengal.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

NAYAK,  
Mar. 10th, 1915.

55. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th March writes that the poorer middle-classes in Calcutta will soon be unhoused by the operations of the Improvement Trust. If

they are wise, instead of making useless efforts to prevent or modify those operations, they will return to their villages where their forefathers lived and where many of them still possess a house, though in sad disrepair. They must themselves, by their own efforts, cut down the jungles and re-excavate the tanks and make the villages fit for residence. It will not do to wait for Government to do all this.

NAYAK,  
Mar. 9th, 1915.

56. Referring to the statement, viz., Calcutta will go on, irrespective of the improvement of Calcutta. The passing of the Calcutta Improvement Bill, made by the Hon'ble Nawab Shamsul Huda, on the occasion of the discussion of the Calcutta Improvement Bill in the Bengal Council, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th March remarks that this is true. The passing of the Bill will surely affect the poor and the middle-class men. But then Calcutta is not meant to be inhabited by these men. It is to be made an elysium for the rich and an emporium of trade. As for the poor labourers needed for trade purposes they will somehow manage to find habitations for themselves on the outskirts of Calcutta.

MOHAMMADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

57. On the same subject the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March says that schemes of improvement carried out by the Trust will, by driving many people out of their ancestral homes, cause profound discontent among them with Government which may not find open manifestation but which will be none the less real. Moslems, too, will be special sufferers, for they are often owners of *basti* lands which the Trust will select for their operation first and foremost.

BANGALI,  
Mar. 11th, 1915.

58. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 11th March writes that the rural areas in Bengal are most insanitary and almost unfit for human habitation. There are no roads, no good drinking-water, and the jungles are infested with wild beasts. The suburbs of Calcutta themselves are suffering from the ravages of malaria. Until these suburbs are improved the operations of the Improvement Trust in Calcutta should be suspended.

Sanitary condition of Bengal villages.

59. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th March writes that  
Water-scarcity in Bengal. water-scarcity is already being experienced in the villages and cholera, too, is breaking out in parts of the country in epidemic form. What will the situation be a month or two hence in the height of the hot season? Will not Government do something to remove this longstanding complaint?

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 13th, 1915.

60. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March says that for  
Fouling the waters of a river purposes of fishing fishermen are in the habit of steeping branches of trees in the part of the Ichamati river between Khavashpur and Jhitka within the Manikganj Subdivision of the Dacca district from the month of Aswin. This, however, fouls the water of the river so badly that epidemics of cholera break out every year at the time in the adjacent villages. Last year the attention of the Subdivisional Officer was drawn to the matter and the Manikganj police also made an enquiry into it; but nothing further has been done to stop the injurious practice of the fishermen.

MOSLEM HITAISHI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

61. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th March writes that one of the most potent causes of discontent in this Allegations against Indian officers and municipalities. country is the arrogance of the subordinate Indian officers. They abuse any little authority they may possess. In the municipalities, for instance, nepotism and selfishness reign supreme, along with dishonest efforts to secure approbation from the higher authorities by showy work. To think of such people claiming autonomy!

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Mar. 16th, 1915.

62. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th March says that everywhere in Evils of self-government. India municipalities are a source of constant annoyance, harassment and distress to those who live within their jurisdiction. But still the people want self-government, such fools they are. In Mymensingh municipal affairs may lead even to bloodshed.

NAYAK,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

63. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March is glad to hear that The Eden Canal. Government is taking steps to re-excavate part of the Eden Canal to provide adequate irrigational facilities to the raiyats. Those raiyats who do not get their supply of water from the canal are now refunded the water-rate they may have paid in advance. This is no adequate compensation for the losses they sustain by the failure of their crops for lack of water. It should be possible, for men who can spend four crores of rupees on the Hardinge Bridge, to compensate them in full in such cases.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

(h)—*General.*

64. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th March writes:—  
The Raja of Puri. It is indeed very painful for a Hindu to know that the Raja of Puri is now dependent on the charity of others. The reason is that the Government grant which used to be given to him, has now been stopped. The Bihar Government has decided to divide this grant equally between the Raja, the Ranee and the Dowager Ranee, who are, of course, opposed to such division and have refused to accept it. The Raja made an appeal to the Viceroy through the Government of Bihar, but it has not been forwarded to His Excellency, on the plea that it contains certain unpleasant observations against certain high officials of the said Government. But we cannot understand how it could be so, when it was meant to be passed through their hands.

BANGAVASI,  
Mar. 13th, 1915.

In the year 1866, Mr. Savage, the Collector of Puri, filed a suit in the Judge's Court, Cuttack, to cut short this grant. The District Judge entrusted the management of the temple in the hands of a Receiver, but the order was set aside by the Hon'ble High Court. Afterwards, by way of compromise, a Deputy Magistrate was appointed by Government to look to the management of the temple under the Raja. But soon a dispute arose between the Raja and the Deputy Magistrate over some accounts. The High Court was referred to

and it decided in favour of the Raja. In the present case also, we hope His Excellency the Viceroy will give a sympathetic consideration to the merits of the aforesaid appeal.

DACCA GAZETTE,  
Mar. 8th, 1915.

65. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 8th March has the following in English :—

The appointment of a Sikh nobleman in the India Council. The appointment of the Hon'ble Sardar Daljit Singh as a Member of the India Council is a concession made to the Sikh community as well as the nobility of India. It is for the first time, we believe, that a non-official Hindu has been chosen.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

66. Discussing the Bengal Budget, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March writes :—

The Bengal Budget. The fact that the actual receipts from Stamps, Excise, Registration and other heads have exceeded the estimated receipts gives the Finance Member occasion to talk of the growing prosperity of the people. But we see no signs of their being prosperous at all. It is nothing that the actual expenditure should be found to be less than the estimated expenditure; in framing the Budget, the Member in charge often deliberately overestimates the expenditure. The expenditure on education and sanitation must, of course, be now reduced because of the war, but we hope it will be for a short period only. Local Governments should not be made dependent on Imperial grants for their outlay on education and sanitation. Certain heads of revenue should be made over to the Local Governments permanently.

VISVAVARTA,  
Mar. 5th, 1915.

67. The *Visvavarta* [Calcutta] of the 5th March is glad that Government is not going to impose any fresh tax for making up the deficit in the Budget due to the war. "No new tax."

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

68. Discussing the Indian Budget, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March writes :—

The Indian Budget. We are thankful that no new taxation is imposed now though there is a chance of its being imposed next year. On the whole there is little to find fault with in it. The outlay on New Delhi might advantageously have been spent on reproductive works. We demur to Sir William Meyer's statement that there is nothing in the cultivators' condition to excite apprehension in the near future. The next few months will show if that is correct.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

69. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March writes that the official The Bengal Legislative Council. replies to questions at the recent sitting of the Legislative Council were not generally very hopeful. The Budget discussions in Council cannot be very useful until the people get control of the public revenues.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Mar. 15th, 1915.

70. Referring to the Budget grant on railways and the rejection of proposals to spend money on education, sanitation and arts and industries, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 15th March says, apparently sarcastically, that the officials know better than all the Dadabhoys, Malaviyas and Kusals what is best for them—railways, or education or sanitation or arts and industries. It is simply from bad habit that these men fill the Council room with their foolish pratings. You complain that Government does not trust you. But do you trust Government? If you did, you would believe that whatever Government did it did for your good, and then there would be nothing to disturb the peace of the Council room. Faith begets faith. Trust Government first and you will see that Government will trust you in return.

BIR BHARAT,  
Mar. 9th, 1915.

71. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 9th March, in referring to Mr. Clarke's speech in the Imperial Legislative Council. Mr. Clarke's speech, in which he is reported to have said that India need not look forward to the improvement of her industries so long as England is able to supply her needs, says that we ought to feel highly grateful to Mr. Clarke for this piece of plain speaking. But Mr. Clarke ought to have considered that his speech was quite against the spirit of Queen Victoria's noble Proclamation and that of King Edward also. What Mr. Clarke's speech really means is that Indians should always remain steeped in slavery and always look to England for the supply of their necessities and ever remain poor and reviled among the nations of the world.

72. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th March resents the remarks passed by the Finance Member on the new Budget.

Marwaris, presumably of Calcutta, as they are a very influential body in the city. It opines that the Marwaris left Calcutta not out of fear but because the outbreak of war brought about a dislocation of the business in which they are mostly engaged.

The paper regrets that the Finance Member said nothing about the help which Government proposes to render towards the starting of new industries. It points to the admirable attitude of the Government in England towards the dye industries.

73. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th March, referring to the rejection of the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's Resolution in Council for spending 12 lakhs of rupees on the development of arts and industries

Rejection of non-official resolutions.

in India, remarks :—

After all this should people rejoice, saying that they have got self-government? The repeated rejection of such Resolutions in the Council makes us think that either the Hon'ble non-official gentlemen who move them are fools or the Hon'ble official members are thoroughly indifferent to the welfare of the country they rule. We cannot, however, believe that those who are responsible for the good government of the country and who have adorned the Council with non-official puppets, can be really so indifferent to the welfare of the people they govern. Of course, we do not think that they are incapable of committing mistakes. An examination of past history, however, leads us to think that Government has acted rather wisely than otherwise by rejecting a number of foolish non-official Resolutions.

74. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 13th March writes that unless Government adopts a protective policy for Indian industries, it must help them with its own funds.

"Indian industries and free-trade policy."

Of course we do not suggest duties indiscriminately for all Indian imports. For instance, if foreign sugar was taxed, it would deprive the middle-classes and the masses of their sugar; for the Indian output of sugar is not large enough for all our requirements. What is wanted is caution, discriminating help for selected industries.

75. The *Charumihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th March makes the following observations :—

Agriculture and material prosperity of the country.

Many of our countrymen think that in an agricultural country like India, poverty can be best met by the development of the agricultural resources of the country. In the opinion of many of our European friends and of some high Government officials, also, educated young men of noble descent should make agriculture the means of earning their livelihood.

All the necessary articles of life were formerly manufactured in this country. But these indigenous industries could not stand against European competition and vanished in course of time. The artisans had no other alternative left to them but to take up agriculture. The result is that competition is growing keener among the agriculturists to secure land for cultivation. In these circumstances, it is really absurd to advise people to become cultivators.

From a survey of the civilisation of the world and the material condition of other prosperous nations, it will be patent that no country has ever been made rich by cultivation exclusively. If India be made a purely agricultural country, the result will be that the country will never become rich and prosperous. The wealth of the country will surely go to the manufacturers of Dundee and Lancashire.

76. The *Barisal Hitaishi* [Barisal] of the 1st March writes that if Agricultural education.

scientific agriculture is to be popularised among the masses, it is necessary that our Agricultural graduates should mix freely with the masses as friends, instead of sitting at their office desks and issuing leaflets which never reach the masses. Apparently this is not done; for in spite of there being a trained Agriculturist posted at Barisal, the raiyats there know nothing of cultivating potatoes or any other crops than paddy. Yet during the months from *Paus* to *Falgun*, various crops

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Mar. 10th, 1915.

NAYAK,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

BANGALI,  
Mar. 13th, 1915.

CHARU MIHIR,  
Mar. 9th, 1915.

BARISAL HITAISHI,  
Mar. 1st, 1915.

can be cultivated on soil sown with paddy during the remaining months of the year. At the present time there is said to be an Agriculturist trained at Pusa quartered at Barisal, but he has done absolutely nothing to make the public aware of his existence.

SAMAY,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

77. England, writes the *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th March, has, after a lot of negotiations, consented to buy up almost all

the cotton which America may export. This is a concession to America an interference with the sale of whose agricultural produce would have greatly

strained the relations between that country and England. This concession to American cotton makes us think that the British Government ought to make a similar concession to the jute crop in Bengal. The Americans are much richer than the Bengalis. Hence an interference with the sale of cotton would not have caused such intense hardship to them as the interference with the sale of jute has done to the Bengalis.

78. Referring to the annoyance and irritation of the *Statesman* [Calcutta] at the measure recently adopted by

The export of wheat stopped. Government to stop the export of wheat, the *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 9th March thinks that European trade and commerce will undoubtedly suffer much in consequence of the export of wheat being stopped by Government. But Government, it believes, will stick to its policy and pay no heed to the wild suggestions of the paper.

SAMAY,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

79. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 12th March is astounded at the arguments advanced by Sir Sapurji Broocha in an

"At astounding statement"—article published in the *Times of India* to prove that a free export of wheat from India will not at

all be injurious to the Indians, and is glad that, in spite of all that men like Sir Sapurji may be saying, the Government of India has extended the restrictions imposed by it on the export of wheat to the 31st December of the current year.

80. In the course of an article under the heading noted in the margin, "Scarcity of food-grains in India," the *Darsak* [Calcutta] of the 12th March writes as follows:

The attention of Government ought to be directed to the mode of buying of food-grains by foreign merchants in this country. The authorities should cause an enquiry to be made as to how much grain is grown in each village in each district, and whether a sufficient quantity of grain is kept in the country for its inhabitants, the remainder only being sold for export, or, in other words, whether people sell, through lust of money, more than the proper surplus after meeting the needs of the country. It is even necessary that a proportion of the grain grown should be fixed for consumption in the country and another for exportation to foreign countries. The imposition of an export duty may, to a certain extent, reduce the volume of exportation. This will increase the revenue of Government and at the same time prevent a scarcity of food-grains in the country by reducing its exportation.

BANGAVASI,  
Mar. 13th, 1915.

81. Referring to the amalgamation of the Fisheries with the Agricultural Department, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th March remarks rather sarcastically that

Scarcity of fish in Bengal. this union is fraught with good results. The creation of an Agricultural Department has done very little in improving the agricultural resources of the country, and the same fate awaits the Fisheries Department too. The scientific process of increasing the production of fish has achieved very little result in this country. Government ought to know that the methods which have proved successful in increasing the production of fish in England, the United States and Canada, are not likely to achieve the same results here also. An English writer has said that the caste system lies at the root of the scarcity of fish in this country. But it is as absurd as unreal. If Government is really in earnest to increase the production of fish, what it should do, is to excavate big tanks and improve the condition of the rivers and streams. No scientific training, the paper thinks, is necessary for this purpose. If the authorities of the Fisheries Department try to ascertain the reasons which lie at the root of the present high price of fish, as compared with the very low one, some 25 years back, they will know everything. The prices were so low then because the production was very large. Some of the rivers

of Eastern Bengal have long ceased to flow; even the river Bhagirathi is in a very deplorable condition. And these are some of the reasons that have caused the dearth of fish in Bengal.

82. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 4th March reports that salt is becoming scarce in Chittagong. Already its price has been raised from Re. 1-8 per maund to Rs. 3 per maund. Orders for salt have not been entertained at Aden, at Liverpool, in Spain and in similar other places. It will be impossible to import salt in sufficient quantities for want of ships. Under the circumstances Government ought to give permission to open salt manufactories on the sea coast in Chittagong.

83. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March writes:—

Deterioration of cattle in Bengal. The Hon'ble Mr. Kerr, in recently speaking in Council, said that Government are not aware that the condition of cattle in Bengal is deteriorating. It does not show wisdom on the part of Government to ignore a fact which everybody knows.

JYOTI,  
Mar. 4th, 1915.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

84. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 13th March would not object to legislation against the use of bogus medical degrees, but hopes that steps will be taken simultaneously to improve the private medical schools in the country.

BANGALI.  
Mar. 13th, 1915.

### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

85. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 11th March speaks of the prevalence of severe distress at Distress in a village in the Amta in the Bakarganj district and urges the necessity of Government's giving loans to the suffering people at low rates of interests. The zamindars of the place are not heartless, but they are not in a position to pay land-revenue without realising rent from the tenants. Besides, the people want money to buy seeds for the ensuing sowing. The *mahanjan* will not lend them any money, for they are already in debt to him.

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 11th, 1915.

### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

86. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 16th March, on entering on the 4th year of its existence, takes a rapid survey of the principal events of the year. The war naturally takes the first place. The paper takes the credit of having prophesied about this war some three years back. The first effect of this mighty conflagration in Europe was to dislocate all trade which has been restored a good deal by the defeats suffered by the Germans on the sea at the hands of the British. It then refers to the paralysing effect of the war on Indian trade which is now reviving. In its opinion it will soon return to its normal state if nothing untoward happens to stop it again. The paper then goes on to say that Japan gave help to Britain in accordance with the Anglo-Japanese treaty. It refers to the Note which Japan has sent to China, which is a sort of Japanese-Monroe Doctrine. It remarks that the Republic has in a way disappeared in China, and Yuanshikai has become the permanent President and is practically the Emperor.

It then refers to the possibility of other smaller European States joining in the war.

It then speaks of the severe defeat of the Turks in Asia. In spite of the Persian neutrality they had attacked Tabriz, but the Russians drove them out of the place. They are now on the point of losing Mesopotamia also.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Mar. 16th, 1915.

It concludes by taking note of the progress made by the Hindi language during the year.

PRAVASHINI,  
Mar. 15th, 1915.

87. The present war, writes the *Pravahini* [Calcutta] of the 15th "About the war." March, has many funny aspects :—

- (1) Both the belligerent parties are saying that they are fighting for self-defence.
- (2) Kill in any way you can is the principle that is being followed everywhere.
- (3) Falsehood has been given the highest place of honour. This is proved by the accounts given by Russia of her victories.
- (4) People are showing as much eagerness to kill on the one hand as to tend the wounded on the other.
- (5) The parties are quarrelling like women. This is proved by the mocking announcement by her enemies that Germany has run short of petrol, copper and food.
- (6) The English King and the German-Emperor are cousins, but still the quarrel is going on as merrily as ever.

The fact is that Europe is lording over Asia simply by brute force. And if after the war she continues to possess this force, she will continue to lord over Asia. Europe has so long used its intellect and talent simply for the gratification of her physical cravings. She knows only money and luxury and these can simply develop brutality. Europe's brutality has now appeared naked before the world's eye. If, however, the Russian peasants can win in the war, their simple religious ideas will have a chance of spreading throughout Europe and chastening her. We do not know what lies in the womb of futurity. But we think that this war will be followed by three or four more wars which will humble Europe's pride and arrogance and crush her materialistic civilisation. A revolution will occur in the world. No one can now say what will be the feature of the civilised world by the end of the 20th century.

We, who are mere imitators of Europe, are enjoying good fun on this opportunity. The war is being carried on most secretly on both sides. Still in imitation of the English the people of this country are bringing out histories of it. Every one now understands that history is nothing but a mass of falsehood, an opinion which the great Napoleon used to hold about it. Already the Kaiser is being called anti-Christ. A little more tinging of history with envy, jealousy, and race hatred will make it exactly similar to our *Purana*, which, in its narratives, calls one party saints and gods and the opposite party devils and demons.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Feb. 18th, 1915.

88. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th March writes :—

" Indian sepoys."

Many English papers and military officers are now publicly belittling the capacities of our Indian sepoys. It may be admitted that these sepoys are inferior to British soldiers. Since the sepoy mutiny this has always been admitted. From the fact that the British are our rulers, it follows that they are our superiors in might and efficiency. The fact is our Indian sepoys are without the education which can make good officers of them. So when their European officer die, the rank and file find themselves in difficulties. Indians are not fully trusted by their rulers. That is why they are kept half-educated and denied opportunities of showing their talents in any sphere of activity. It is not right to blame Indians for this. If you do, you will merely be creating discontent and encouraging sedition. Vain arrogance and unrestrained language on the part of Englishmen have been the cause of much sedition in this country. Half-measures are rarely of any use. You have been compelled to use the services of Indian soldiers in this war. It behoves you now therefore to give them the necessary political status to make them your equals. People want the maintenance of British rule. But it must be British rule in accordance with the sentiments of the people. Colour-predominance should cease. Indians serving under Government are the most discontented set in the country, for they see this principle of superiority of colour in actual operation. When the Indian troops were first sent to Europe, you should not have used such exaggerated praise of them. It is a pity that the effect of their long rule in

Bengal should leave Englishmen yet with so small a hold on the Bengali's affections. Recently a Bengali Barrister declined a seat on the Council of India and Sir S. P. Sinha resigned his office on the Viceroy's Council after holding it for a very short time. That shows that they no longer hold it a glory to co-operate with Englishmen. Is that not shameful to their English preceptors?

89. Referring to the intriguing spirit of the Germans, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th March understands that <sup>Holy war.</sup> attempts are being constantly made by the Germans to estrange Indian soldiers from the English side.

The other day a notice-board was found in the English lines, in which the Indian soldiers were asked to forsake the English and come to their side, for the war which they were engaged in was a holy war. How many unrighteous things, exclaims the paper, are done in the name of religion and what an irony of fate that Germany should presume to teach India what a righteous war is!

**BASUMATI.**  
Mar. 18th, 1915.

90. A correspondent of the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March ironically accuses the Governments of neutral countries like Roumania, Greece, Norway, Bulgaria, Italy, etc., of crass stupidity.

They know that Germany's defeat is inevitable and yet they do not declare war against her. They do not recognise how England has unselfishly taken up arms only to defend the interests of these States. These States cannot apparently recognise their own interests. Poor fellows, they are letting slip such an excellent opportunity!

**HITAVADI.**  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

91. Referring to the imaginary partition of Germany and Austria after "Partition of Germany." the war which was sketched in a map in the *Bengalee* of the 7th idem, the *Samay* [Calcutta]

of the 12th March says:—

We consider it unwise to publish such maps in the present state of the mental attitude of both the belligerent parties. For, if Germany and Austria come to know of them, they will be highly irritated and furious.

**SAMAY.**  
Mar. 19th, 1915.

92. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 16th March understands that the bitterness of Germany is chiefly due to the strong financial position of England. She is the

most wealthy nation in the world and the paper has no misgivings about her ultimate success in the war. England holds, the paper adds, a unique position among the Allies, her co-adjudors being financially backed by her.

**DAINIK BASUMATI.**  
Mar. 16th, 1915.

93. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 10th March says that the "Eyes are being opened" in Germany.

long failure of the German army to make any real progress in either the western or eastern theatre of war is gradually shaking the German people's faith in their Kaiser and his military advisers. They are gradually coming to think that they may yet be saved to a certain extent by making proposals of peace. If delay is made in this, it will be difficult to keep alive even the national existence of the German people.

**DAINIK CHANDRIKA.**  
Mar. 10th, 1915.

94. Zeppelins and submarines, writes the *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta]

"German zeppelins and submarines."

of the 12th March, in which lies Germany's only hope of success in the war, have not as yet done anything to indicate the possibility of that hope being realised. The loss which German submarines have done to the English and French naval and mercantile fleets is insignificant. On the other hand, British war-ships have destroyed many German submarines. Hence it seems Germany and her Allies have no chance of having the better of their enemies on land or on water or in the air. Moreover, the more the war is being protracted, the more are the Allies becoming strong and the mutual dissensions among Germany, Austria and Turkey increasing. Food, copper and so forth are becoming scarce in Germany, while England and France, having the command of the sea, are getting a free supply of these. Russia, again, is so extensive a country that there is no possibility of her ever suffering from want of food or necessary metals. As for munitions of war, America is supplying these to the Allies.

**MOSLEM HITAISHI.**  
Mar. 19th, 1915.

BANGAVASI,  
Mar. 13th, 1915.

95. Referring to the failure of the German blockade of English waters, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th March under-  
stands that Germany now realises this to her own cost. She is no longer able to sink British vessels.

The failure of the German "Blockade" policy.

The tables have now been turned and the British merchant-men are trying to shell German submarines. It is stated in German newspapers themselves that seven German submarines had been destroyed from the 18th February to the 1st March.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Mar. 13th, 1915.

96. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 15th March says that the "War news"—The fighting in France and Flanders. detailed accounts which have been received of the recent fighting in France and Flanders make it evident that the day is not far off when the Germans will be driven within their own frontiers in the western theatre of the war. The French and British victories at Champagne and Neuve Chappelle have led to a larger progress of their armies than perhaps the total they could achieve within the last four or five months.

BANGAVASI,  
Mar. 13th, 1915.

97. Referring to the reported defeat of the Germans by the Russians in the Malva region, the *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 13th March says that the German hope of winning a cheap victory over the Russians has been completely frustrated.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 13th, 1915.

98. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th March writes that the German efforts to conquer Poland have so far not been attended with much success. The Aus-

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 13th, 1915.

trians, too, have recently been displaying great heroism but they have not succeeded in vanquishing the Russians on the Carpathians. Apparently these Austrians are a weak and inefficient set. Or perhaps it may be that the Russians are so strong in numbers that they can easily meet at any point any strong attack without depleting their forces at other points.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Mar. 14th, 1915.

99. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 15th March says:—

Fighting in North Poland.

A telegram dated the 13th March says that the Germans have been driven out of Siuwalki.

But they are still fighting in the vicinity of Angostovo. Hence it must be said that they have not suffered any severe reverse in this region. That this is the case is proved by the Secretary of State's telegram to the Viceroy. News from Russia also does not say that the Germans have been expelled completely from this region.

100. As to the cause of the dearth of war news, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 14th March, thinks that all the belligerent Powers are in a state of preparation.

Dearth of war news.

If Germany could have taken the best advantage of this opportunity and dealt a crushing blow to Russia, hopes of success on the part of the Allies would have become much feebler. But Russia has proved herself invincible, despite the vigorous onsets of Germany. As the result of the bombardment of the Dardanelles, by the combined fleet of the English and the French, the position of the Turks has been rendered considerably unsafe and deplorable. The capture of Stamboul by the Allies, the paper thinks, will put a severe check upon the Germans in this direction.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 10th, 1915.

101. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th March writes that

"Turkey."

Turkey is now in a precarious condition. She is being attacked on all sides and her Generals are

apparently not finding it possible to attain successes anywhere. Russia is winning in the Caucasus, in the region of Mesopotamia a Turkish effort to secure the co-operation of Arab tribesmen against the British has been frustrated by the latter, and the Turks sustained a severe repulse at the hands of the British near Ahvani. No signs are now visible of any threatened invasion of Egypt. The Dardanelles, too, are being successfully bombarded. So ere long it will be difficult for Turkey to save her very existence.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Mar. 14th, 1915.

102. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 14th March, in refer-

ring to the report which has been received regarding the outrage committed on the *Kerbala* shrine sacred to the memory of Ali and held in high respect by Shia Moslems, says, it is not good to keep the Indians in the dark about it. We are not able to understand the meagre reference made to it in Parliament.

103. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 12th March refers to the despatches recently published regarding the operations which led to the fall of Basrah, and remarks :—

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

It is stated that the losses of the enemy amounted to 2,000 killed and wounded. But nothing is said as to the losses sustained by the attacking force. Who is to supply this information?

104. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th March refers to the impolicy of Moslems asking that special posts in the public service should be reserved for Moslems.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 13th, 1915.

Efficiency should be the sole test for public employment and efficiency can be secured by education. Moslem parents now show a keen interest in giving their sons an education, only they want that instruction in Islam should accompany such education.

105. The *Bangali* [Calcutta] of the 12th March says that the establishment of co-operative credit societies pre-eminently ranks first among the beneficent measures made

BANGALI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

by Government for the good of the country. It will conduce much to the growth of fellow-feeling among the public in the mufassil. The educated men had been gradually drifting away from the masses, as if no intimate relation subsisted between them on the one hand and the artisans, labourers and cultivators on the other. But the establishment of these societies and their gradual progress inspire people with the hope of future prosperity.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

106. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th March writes :—

It is not in keeping with the position Delhi

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Delhi holds now, as the Imperial capital of India, that it should lag behind other towns in any respect.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 12th, 1915.

The other day a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was established in Delhi and a meeting was held in the Town Hall under its auspices. But what of the suffering caused to the dumb millions of India by the necessity of finding money for the decoration of Delhi?

107. The *Dainik Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 12th March says that in the opinion of Lord Morley and of other leading English politicians, India has not the same claim to be recognised as a self-governing dependency as the Colonies have. But in this country there are dreamers who dream that India will be given self-government on the lines of the Colonies, in the distant future. The *Bengalee* is one of them, and is beside itself with joy on the strength of a pronouncement made to this effect in a Canadian newspaper. When a newspaper of Canada speaks in this strain, the paper sarcastically remarks, we are certainly in view of the promised land. It is too much to hope, the paper adds, that the destiny of India will change, as a result of the war.

ISLAM RAVI,  
Mar. 8th, 1915.

108. Referring to the foundation of the *Islam Mission* in Bengal, which is now an accomplished fact, the *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 5th March observes that it will form a very useful body in the long run. Considering the amount of work it has been able to accomplish within a very brief space of its existence, the paper hopes that it has a very bright career before it, if a united effort be made to make it a success.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,  
*Bengali Translator to Government.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 20th March 1915.



**CONFIDENTIAL.**

**NO. 12 OF 1915.**

**REPORT (PART II)**

**ON**

**INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**

**FOR THE**

**Week ending Saturday, 20th March 1915.**

**CONTENTS.**

	<b>PAGE.</b>		<b>PAGE.</b>
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch ... ... ...	163	(f)— <i>Questions affecting the land</i> —	
		Nil.	
<b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>		(g)— <i>Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation</i> —	
England and Islam—after the war	165	Nil.	
<b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>		(h)— <i>General</i> —	
(a)— <i>Police</i> —		The tale told by Sir W. Meyer's budget statement ... ... ...	169
Press-cum-police régime in Calcutta	166	The new Ambulance Corps Scheme ... ...	170
Back to the days of Habu Chander	167	Promotion of Indigenous Industries ...	171
O Tempora ! O Mores !	168		
The efficiency of the police	ib.		
Justification of the recent police searches	ib.		
The Indian police	169		
(b)— <i>Working of the Courts</i> —		<b>III.—LEGISLATION.</b>	
	Nil.	The fate of Mr. Dadabhoy's resolution ...	171
(c)— <i>Jails</i> —		Justice in times of strain and stress ...	ib.
	Nil.		
(d)— <i>Education</i> —		<b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
	Nil.	Nil.	
(e)— <i>Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration</i> —		<b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>	
	Nil.	Nil.	
		<b>VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
		Students and anarchism ... ...	173
		The meeting of the students ... ...	ib.
		Last Friday's Meeting in the University Institute	ib.

1907.10.27.2011

CONFIDENTIAL

11. THE TRAIL

12. THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHINA-NAKHOVNIK

13. DUST AND DIRT IN THE NAKHOVNIK

14. 2300

15. EDITORIAL POSITION

16. MISTAKES IN THE NAKHOVNIK

17.

18. THE NAKHOVNIK

19. THE CHINESE IN THE NAKHOVNIK

20. 1800

21. THE CHINESE IN THE NAKHOVNIK

22. 1800

23. 1800

24. 1800

25. 1800

26. 1800

**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

**[As it stood on 30th September 1914.]**

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers.

(P.)—Periodical magazines.

Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	<b>"Amrita Bazar Patrika"</b> (N.)	Calcutta	... Daily	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60 ...	1,400
2	<b>"Ananda Mohan College Magazine."</b> (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessor, Brahmin.	300
3	<b>"Bengalee"</b> (N.) ...	Ditto	... Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 68	4,500
4	<b>"Calcutta Budget"</b> (N.)	Ditto	... Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	<b>"Calcutta Spectator"</b> (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal, Brahmin, age 40	500 (Suspended.)
6	<b>"Calcutta University Magazine."</b> (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly	Khagendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha ...	300
7	<b>"Collegian"</b> ...	Ditto	... Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 37	1,000
8	<b>"Culture"</b> (P.) ...	Ditto	... Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46 ...	500
9	<b>"Darjeeling Mail"</b> (N.) ..	Darjeeling	... Weekly	Rajendra Lal Sen, Hindu Satgope, age 30.	300
10	<b>"Dawn and Dawn Society's Magazine."</b> (P.)	Calcutta	... Monthly	Satish Ch. Mukharji, age 52 ...	600
11	<b>"East"</b> (N.) ...	Dacca	... Weekly	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 61 ...	200
12	<b>"Hablu Matin"</b> (English edition.) (N.)	Calcutta	... Do.	Saiyid Jelal-ud-din, Muhammadan, age 61.	1,000
13	<b>"Health and Happiness"</b> (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 45 ...	4,500
14	<b>"Herald"</b> (N.) ...	Dacca	... Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya ...	2,000
15	<b>"Hindu Patriot"</b> (N.)	Calcutta	... Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 46 ...	1,000
16	<b>"Hindu Review"</b> (P.) ...	Ditto	... Monthly	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 49 ...	700
17	<b>"Hindu Spiritual Magazine."</b> (P.)	Ditto	... Do.	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60 ...	400
18	<b>"Indian Empire"</b> (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, Brahmin, age 56.	2,000
19	<b>"Indian Express"</b> (P.) ...	Ditto	... Monthly	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 50.	250
20	<b>"Indian Messenger"</b> (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly	Pratab Ch. Soin, Brahmo, age 51 ...	650
21	<b>"Indian Mirror"</b> (N.)	Ditto	... Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 35.	1,200
22	<b>"Indian Nation"</b> (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 30 ...	800
23	<b>"Indian Royal Chronicle"</b> (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly	Shamlal De, Hindu Subranabanik, age 46.	Unknown. A few copies published at times.
24	<b>"Industry"</b> (P.) ...	Ditto	... Do.	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 35.	1,000
25	<b>"Modern Review"</b> (P.)	Ditto	... Do.	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 59	2,000
26	<b>"Mussalman"</b> (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly	M. Rahaman, Muhammadan, age 33 ...	1,000

No.	Name of publication	Where published	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
27	" National Magazine " (P.)	Calcutta	... Monthly ...	Kali Prassana De Hindu, Kayastha, age 66.	500
28	" Pilgrim " (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Upendra Nath Basu, Brahmin, age 43	500
29	" Regeneration " (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 35 ...	200
30	" Reis and Rayyet " (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 63 ...	350
31	" Review " (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 32.	1,000
32	" Telegraph " (N.)	Ditto	... Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Brahmin, age 36.	1,200
33	" Unity and the Minister " (N.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo ...	400 to 500
34	" World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Mohim Ch. Sen, Brahmo, age 60 ...	400
35	" World's Messenger " (P.)	Ditto	... Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 27.	400
36	" World's Recorder " (P.)	Ditto	... Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Kayastha, age 48 ...	2,700

## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

221. The Islamic world, writes the *Hablu Matin*, is deeply interested in the future of Turkey. The hundred millions of Indian Moslems are unflinching in their devotion to the British Raj. The vast numbers of Moslems who live outside India respect England more than any other European power. They have absolute confidence in the good faith of England. Germany attempted to supplant England in the estimation of the Islamic nations.

She succeeded simply in winning to her side a particular clique of interested adventurers. The majority of the Turkish people, as has been proved by the disclosures in the official White Book issued by the British Ministers, disapproved of the policy of the Military clique. From the reports published in newspapers it is clear that the ardour of friendship between the Germans and their Turkish allies is becoming cooler every day. The simple Turks have discovered that they have been duped. Under these circumstances, an attempt should be made to detach Turkey from the German alliance. The Military prestige of England will not suffer if such negotiations are opened. The British have proved victorious near Bassora. The Turks have been defeated in their attempt to cross the Suez Canal. The Allied fleet is bombarding the Dardanelles. Enver Pasha has failed to achieve any success in Armenia. All these failures must have discredited the Pro-German clique and strengthened the peace party at Constantinople. The opening of negotiations for peace is a matter of delicacy. But these can be carried on through the mediation of Persia and Afghanistan, the two Islamic States which have remained true to their friendship with the British Raj. There is every reason to believe that Persia and Afghanistan will agree to act as mediators. Their interest and honour will prompt them to take such steps to preserve the integrity of the foremost Islamic State, and also to prevent the spread of conflagration in Asia. Should Turkey be induced to make peace, the difficulties of Germany will be increased tenfold, and that would be a source of great advantage to England and her allies. But the advantages to be derived by England from the renewal of peace with Turkey at the present emergency are nothing as compared to what would accrue in the future. Such a generous and statesmanlike policy on the part of England will secure for her the lasting confidence and friendship of the three hundred millions of followers of Islam all over the world. The prestige of England was lowered to a certain extent in the Islamic countries in the recent past owing to the policy of vacillation which the British statesmen pursued with regard to Turkey for some years. Germany seized that opportunity, and turned it to her advantage. England has the chance of regaining her former proud position, and maintaining it for ever. But if she neglects to take advantage of the opportunity, Germany or Russia will not fail to benefit by it. It is true that England and Russia are in close alliance at the present day, but there is no certainty that such friendship will be lasting. The maintenance of the integrity of Turkey and the other Islamic States is essential to the lasting peace between England and Russia, and this important fact must be clear to the British statesmen. The solution of the Turkish question is, therefore, a matter of vital importance to England and the peace of the Asiatic continent. The interests of India—nay of the whole of Asia are involved in the solution of this problem, and the journal earnestly hopes that the British Ministers will realise this important fact, and exercise their influence for the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The Turks, like all Eastern peoples, are guided by emotion and sentiment. If they perceive that, in spite of the hostile acts of their Government, England is ready to preserve their freedom, their gratitude will prompt them to sever all connection with Germany, and take such steps that in the future there will never be a breach of friendship between Britain and their Government. Persia, Afghanistan, and the Arabian tribes will appreciate the generosity and wisdom of England and enter into a lasting alliance with her. The Indian Moslems and their brethren in faith all over the world will be for ever ready to shed their last drop of blood for the honour of England. With the support of the Islamic nations, the position of England as the greatest power in the world will be assured for ever.

HABLU MATIN,  
10th Mar. 1915.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

BENGALEE,  
11th Mar. 1915.

Press-cum-police régime in Calcutta. throughout the whole of Bengal, writes the *Bengalee*, by the sudden establishment of what is being described as a press-cum-police rule in our

midst. Ever since the appearance of the present campaign of lawlessness in the country, two or three weeks ago, the Anglo-Indian papers of Calcutta, with one honourable exception, have been asking for a special ordinance vesting extraordinary powers in the police and thus legalising the arrest and detention of political suspects without any regular process of law. Prevention is better than cure; and the best way to prevent the commission of the class of crimes recently reported in Calcutta and elsewhere is to confine all persons who are likely to commit these, before they have done any overt act such as the law requires to be proved against them to secure their conviction by any regular law courts. The Indian public and the Indian Press have already protested against any such extraordinary measures. They saw from the very beginning of the present European war that the economic strain which it was bound to create in India would lead to a more or less widespread unrest among the unemployed which the lawless spirits in the country would not be slow to exploit in their own interest, and the Government was asked almost at every meeting, held in the land to express the people's loyalty, to adopt, in consultation with the leaders of the community, such measures as would be adequate to cope with these troubles, if and when they ever arose. There never was a more sincere and loyal and universal enthusiasm among every section of the people to help the Empire at this crisis, and unreservedly co-operate with the Government for the preservation of internal peace. And in the face of it, the Bengalees are now told that even the ordinary safeguards which every civilised law and administration provide for their subject populations are to be taken away, and with unemployment increasing all around and hunger stalking about in the midst of the people, and discontent raising its head in a hundred directions, the peaceful and loyal people of the country are to be placed absolutely at the mercy of a police who have, for whatever causes it may be, never proved their capacity for patient investigation and right judgment. The very proposal caused profound and widespread alarm in the community. But it seems that the Bengal C. I. D. do not think it necessary even to wait for the promulgation of the Special Ordinance asked for by the Calcutta Anglo-Indian Press, and have taken the powers proposed to be given them by it already in their hands. The Police may arrest persons, under certain circumstances, even without a warrant; but we believe the laws of British India do not allow the detention of these people in police custody for more than twenty-four hours. The men arrested without a warrant by the police may be let off by them without any bail-bond; but this must be done inside the first twenty-four hours. Beyond this even the Indian police cannot lawfully go. But these people, most of them belonging to respectable families, were not only arrested without warrant, but were kept in the police lock-up for more than seventy hours, without being produced before any Magistrate. They were not told on what charge they had been arrested, but, rather, on the contrary, they were informed that there was really no charge against them. Is it at all strange therefore that people have already commenced to speak of a press-cum-police régime in the country? The paper humbly beseeches Lord Hardinge and Lord Carmichael to look into these things, and judge how and by whom a most anxious situation is being rapidly created in the country. They followed the same tactics in East Bengal immediately after the Partition, and we all know to our own cost what the consequences were. Sir Lawrence Jenkins as Chief of our judiciary and Lord Hardinge as the head of our Government helped to ease that old unrest; and the paper appeals to them and to Lord Carmichael, who has always been ready to co-operate with the people for the promotion of peace and good government in this province, to save the situation which this unconscious combination between three Anglo-Indian scribes and a couple or so of police officers seems to be creating in our midst.

223. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that, when the Anglo-Indian papers of Calcutta insisted that the Police should be empowered by law to arrest any "suspect," the journal took it as a good joke. Indeed, the paper

Back to the days of Habu Chander. suggested a still better course,—namely, to follow the example of that famous King Habu Chander who, in order to stop thefts in his kingdom and to catch the light-fingered gentry, cut off the fingers of all honest people his police could come across. Recent events, however, have shown that nothing can be regarded as a joke in respect of our myrmidons of the law in this country. They are adopting the very course suggested by the Anglo-Indian contemporary. The paper thinks that their action in the present case beats all previous records of even the Indian Police and would read like romance in any other civilized country in the world. Continuing, the journal says that numbers of young men,—most of them belonging to respectable families, were securely sleeping in their beds on the night of Wednesday, the 3rd March, when the police raided their houses, called them out, arrested them and kept them under detention till the evening of the following Saturday when the Viceroy left Calcutta. And all this because they were dignified by the appellation of "suspects" according to the police vocabulary. Would it be believed that they were so arrested and detained under no warrant from any Magistrate nor under any section of the law? What is more, they were detained so long—for nearly three days—contrary to the provision of the law which never empowers even the Indian Police to detain the most dangerous of criminals for more than twenty-four hours! True, as the statement given below shows, the "suspects" were placed before the Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner of Police and certain orders, probably formal orders of remand, obtained from them. But this, it will be seen, was merely to observe the letter of the law to meet possible objections in a technical way. However, the main objection that they were not charged with any offence nor taken to any court of law still remains. Hitherto, whenever the police wanted to do anything to serve their own purpose, the law was made to accommodate them, so that they had at least some semblance of legal authority for what they did. But now even the elastic law of the land could not accommodate them, so we find the liberty-protecting provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code practically trifled with, and the authority of irresponsible writings of the *Englishman* and the *Statesman* substituted in their place. At this rate all distinction between the methods of Habu Chander and those of our C. I. D. will vanish in due course and we shall go back to the happy days of that king. The paper states that these unfortunate youths were arrested and detained for no offence. So it appears that people in this country can be arrested and detained for days together whether they commit an offence or not. Apart from the unmerited harassment, ignominy and trouble to which these young men and their relatives were individually subjected, the creation of such a dangerous precedent is calculated to deprive innocent and peaceful citizens of the last vestiges of security they have been enjoying. The arrival of any ruler or pro-consul will be made the pretext for the exercise of these extraordinary powers which are sanctioned neither by law nor by usage nor by equity. And the result of thus giving loose reins to the powers and activities of the police and C. I. D. is that not merely the so-called "suspects" but "non-suspects" also,—nay, even some of the most prominent and respectable Indians, are not immune from the tender attentions of the former. Even the *Bengalee* office of the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, or rather the iron safe in that office, was searched in the presence of our esteemed brother by Mr. Lowman of the C. I. D., who, of course, discovered nothing. The paper asks whether the C. I. D. men expected that Babu Surendra Nath or his men had some revolver, or stolen property or incriminating papers hidden in the iron safe and whether they took him for an accomplice of the anarchists or the dacoits. The carriage of the Hon'ble Ray Radha Charan Pal was also searched. But here is a still more startling incident. The Hon'ble Nawab Shamsul Huda was also ordered by the police to stop his motor-car, which was raided and searched, though, the paper fancies, he protested as loudly as he could that he was no anarchist at all but only a member of the Executive Council of the Bengal Government, in proof of which he no doubt must have pointed to his liveried peons who had accompanied him. It is gratifying to learn that the C. I. D. officers are very

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
12th Mar. 1915.

impartial—they make no distinction between big men and small, when they are on their "suspect-hunting" expedition. Now that they have dealt with a member of the Executive Council and a member of the Supreme, as well as of the local Council, so successfully, their next achievement should be to stop and search the car of His Excellency the Governor. The journal is sure no one will be more sorry to hear of all this than Lord Hardinge. The arrival of the representative of the Sovereign is generally a day of festivity and rejoicing among the subjects. But, alas! in the case of the unfortunate people of Calcutta it has been a day of dread and insecurity, gloom and lamentation. No doubt, the deplorable action of a few maniacs had rendered special precautions for the safety of his sacred person necessary. But when precaution is carried to such irrational and insane lengths, it is not precaution, but something much worse. It remains now to be seen whether the security of the life and liberty of his Majesty's subjects is at the mercy of the anti-Indian scribes, or is determined by the law of the land as well as the generous policy of rulers like Lord Hardinge and Lord Carmichael. It is impossible to believe that noble and liberal-minded British statesmen as they are should give their assent to such a dangerous un-British precedent.

MUSULMAN.  
12th Mar. 1915.

224. In commenting on the recent house-searches and arrests, the *Mussulman* is inclined to believe that the authorities are justified in taking such measures. But the journal

was not prepared to hear of a breach of hospitality on the part of the authorities in this connection, and yet that is what actually happened. On the occasion of the Viceroy's recent visit to Calcutta, the carriages of the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shamsul Huda, the Hon'ble Maulvi A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Hon'ble Maulvi Mohammad Ismail Khan, and Nawab Nasirul Mamalik were searched by the Police when they were invited to attend the ceremony connected with the unveiling of the statues of Lords Ripon and Minto. At first the paper was under the impression that there might have been a mistake as far as the Hon'ble Member of the Executive Council was concerned, but it is informed that not only he but also his orderly was in full uniform. It may be that the officer in charge had his reasons for adopting this course, but would it not have been better, asks the paper, to make enquiries before issuing invitations than to treat such honourable guests in this fashion after having invited them? It has also been communicated to the *Mussulman* that a few days ago the *Bengalee* office was searched and its iron safe opened. It is not known whether anything incriminating was found, but the journal hears that the C. I. D. officer looked rather crestfallen and quietly left the office. It is, to say the least, most regrettable that men of such undoubted loyalty should have been treated in so unloyal a manner.

TELEGRAPH,  
13th Mar. 1915.

225. The *Telegraph* remarks that at a recent meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, during the debate on the Budget, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock paid the highest possible tribute to the Indian police; and the public will no doubt, at least they should, thank him for this expression of confidence in the force, after the repeated proofs it has given of undaunted courage and devotion to duty. Sir Reginald suggested that India had not yet realised what it owed to the police; but surely a time would come when the benefit would not only be realised but properly acknowledged. Till such time, the police have no alternative but to submit to the ungenerous criticism, of which they are the victims. During the recent visit of the Viceroy to Calcutta, in spite of the threats publicly offered by the anarchists in the seditious leaflet that was pasted on public buildings and lamp-posts, so elaborate and perfect were the arrangements that nothing untoward happened, and everything passed off safely. Public thanks are, therefore, due to Sir Frederick Halliday and his watchful subordinates, specially after the numerous crimes and outrages that were reported in the two preceding weeks. The paper regrets that at a moment like this the Press should seek to handicap the police by giving currency to wild and mischievous rumours which are without any foundation.

INDIAN MIRROR,  
16th Mar. 1915.

226. The *Bengalee* and the *Amrita*, says the *Indian Mirror*, continue to add to the gaiety of Calcutta by relating various stories about the police proceedings in connection with the Viceroyal visit. In view of the varying reports which have appeared in these papers, it is difficult to say whether there

Justification of the recent Police searches.

is any truth in them at all. The journal is inclined to take them *cum grano salis*. Even assuming that the police did what is attributed to them, it does not think they were at fault. If, for the personal safety of the Viceroy, the police had to enforce any rules, no right-minded citizen, in the opinion of the paper, would complain against them on the score of individual inconvenience or annoyance. Instead of being blamed, the police ought to be praised for enforcing those rules without distinction of race or rank. From the individual point of view, the searching of the carriages of Nawab Shamsul Huda and the Bishop of Calcutta (if it was done at all) was doubtless annoying, but, from the public point of view, there could be nothing wrong in the proceeding. Carriages are apt to contain things without the knowledge of their owners. In England, from Mr. Asquith downwards, everyone would cheerfully submit to such an act. But that is the difference between England and India.

227. The Indian police, says the *Indian Empire*, are a body of men who are the objects of opposite views of so pronounced

The Indian Police.

a character as to be altogether unique. The rulers

INDIAN EMPIRE.  
16th Mar. 1915.

regard them as a much-maligned body, deserving, however, of the highest praise and greatest consideration. The people, on the other hand, are convinced of their manifold shortcomings, of their inefficiency, and of the necessity of improving them. Betwixt these extreme views, there might, of course, be a middle opinion which would more properly represent the truth. And if we may honestly express our own views on the subject, we believe these extremes are in a large measure responsible for the sorry state of things that prevails. Only the other day, the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock, while introducing certain heads of expenditure in Council, went out of his way to praise the Indian Police and express his wonder that the public had not realised all that they owed to the police. The journal can assure the Hon'ble Member that the public have fully realised all that they owe to the force by way of insecurity of life and property, of harsh, discourteous treatment and of unnecessary hardship and harassment. Indeed, one of the most cogent reasons of police ineptitude and inefficiency and police self-sufficiency is the belief that in the responsible rulers they have patrons and friends who have so stopped up their ears and bandaged their eyes as to shut out any complaints against them, however real or however urgent they may be. Moreover, although it is actually the people who pay for their services, it is the rulers who have the handling of the money and the power to reward or punish them. Naturally, the police care more for the opinion of the Government than of anybody else. And they do not shew the least inclination to be popular or to act fairly by the public. Sir Reginald Craddock has done more harm by praising the police in public than anything the paper can conceive; and that at the moment when they have been credited with acts which no other Government in the world would ever tolerate, if not for anything else at least for its own prestige and reputation. The journal puts it to the Home Member that his praise synchronises with the fact that in most of the prosecutions started by them against what are known as political offenders, their action is not supported by the administrators of law. The reader is aware that in the Rajabazar Bomb Conspiracy all but Sasanka were acquitted by the High Court. In the Chittagong political murder, again, the accused Aditya was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. In the two murder cases in Bihar and the Punjab, the police prosecuted people for the murder of persons who had not at all died but appeared in court in *propria persona*. Then, again, every one, including the Hon'ble Member himself, knows that, in the numerous murders and dacoities in Bengal, the police have miserably failed to place their hands on the culprits, with the result that criminals are getting more and more impudent and reckless, without the fear or chance of apprehension. Sir Reginald Craddock also knows well how, a few days ago, the Calcutta police suddenly one night arrested scores of young men without any plausible grounds for the same, taking advantage of a section of the Criminal Procedure Code, intended for emergencies, and kept them in custody for several days.

(h)—General.

228. No one, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, can expect that a country,

This tale told by Sir W. Meyer's budget statement.

and in particular a country like India, could pass through the strain and stress of a great world-war

with her economic and financial conditions undisturbed. As it is, India, though only indirectly connected with the war,

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA  
11th Mar. 1915.

has had to bear to the full her share of economic and financial difficulties, if not disaster. And that is what Sir W. Meyer's budget statement, in spite of its optimistic garb, unfolds. Immediately before the war broke out, in spite of the officially-declared strong financial position of the Government, the financial markets of Bombay and the Punjab at least were in a greatly disturbed condition owing to the collapse of a number of banking institutions. And when the war broke out the immediate crisis with which Government was faced was the great rush for the withdrawal of Savings Bank deposits as well as that for cashing currency notes. Be it said to the credit of the Government, however, that it did what it could to promote confidence by placing the post offices, as well as district treasuries, in possession of sufficient cash, and by enjoining the prompt payments of all claims. Another way in which commerce and credit were affected by the war was the stampede of the Marwari community who figure so largely in the finance and trade of the country. They took home with them as much capital as they could, thereby materially hampering the working of the credit machinery in which they play so important a part. Then there was the inevitable slump in trade —both import and export. The first result of the war was naturally to stop our considerable trade with Germany and Austria. The shutting out of the export trade to these countries was far more serious than the closure of the import trade. The value of the exports was far larger than that of imports, and while the imports could be largely replaced from other sources, the stoppage of exports, to the two countries materially decreased the demand for certain important commodities. The jute trade this year has only been about one twenty-fifth of normal years. Almost similar was the position with regard to cotton in Bombay and, considering the financial stress of the market, the result has been not only a great diminution of railway and custom receipts but also an almost all-round fall of revenue receipts, causing a deficit of three millions. The situation is sought to be met by raising a large loan, as well as by the curtailment of expenditure. The railway allotment, the Delhi expenditure for the year and the military budget have been decreased. No one will regret these curtailments, but unfortunately the shears of retrenchment will be plied rigorously in more vital parts, leaving the provincial Government very badly off. What the curtailment of the grants on sanitation and education means to India where these grants were already totally insufficient may better be imagined than described. The paper wishes the Finance Minister had seen his way to further curtail the grants to railways, New Delhi and Military expenditure and thus to prevent education, and especially sanitation, from being starved. This then is the tale told by the recent budget statement and one must say it is anything but cheering or encouraging.

BENGALEE,  
11th Mar. 1916.

229. The Ambulance Corps Scheme, writes the *Bengalee*, ought to make itself acceptable even to those who might previously

The new Ambulance Corps ~~ly~~ have been disposed to carp at it. It is no longer a "Coolie Corps." It is true that

Government will appoint, as is right, the Commandant who must be an experienced military medical officer with field rank. This is necessary if the scheme is to succeed at all. But it is with pleasure, the paper notes, that the rest of the Corps will be officered and manned by the elect of the people themselves. The officers will have full British Commissioned ranks; the subordinate officers will have rank corresponding to Indian commissioned and non-commissioned combatant ranks, while the men will not be counted as mere camp-followers as before, but will have the designation of "volunteers" and the status of privates with full opportunities of earning distinctions in the same way as any holder of a corresponding combatant rank. Regarding the destination, too, there is a welcome change. Although from the service point of view, British East Africa was not objected to, still it was objected to by some people as being an unhealthy region. That objection cannot be urged against service in Persia and the gulf-region even by those who were at one time disposed to do so. The service is entirely voluntary and honorary, although the compatriots of the volunteers have devised a scheme to find funds to pay the subsistence allowance of those dependents who will be left behind by the men proceeding to duty. It is therefore gratifying to find, as the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor pointed out in the course of his speech at the Convocation that, in spite of the absence of the hope of material gain, there has been a keen and healthy rivalry among all sections of the community to gain a

place on the recruiting sergeant's list. The journal has not the slightest doubt that these men will acquit themselves as honourably as their compatriots of the medical profession who have already been granted the rank of Lieutenant and are doing military duty in Europe. Thanks to the exertions of the organisers more than one-half of the requisite funds is assured and the balance must be quickly found. With so many rich Bengal merchants and zamindars and professional men, it should be a matter of no difficulty to find the balance which will help to ensure the success of a scheme with which national honour is so intimately bound up.

230. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* had expressed a hope that the recent *Promotion of Indigenous Industries* discussions in regard to the promotion and development of industries in the Supreme Council

would result in some good in inducing the Government to change its present policy in this direction. But the fate of Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya's resolution on the subject cannot but dash all hope to the ground. It is evident that the Government has not as yet the least intention of changing its present industrial policy. The resolution of Pandit Madan Mohan was a most modest one—to set apart 12 lakhs for aiding indigenous industry. Surely this is only a paltry sum, considering the magnitude of the industrial need of the country as well as the vast financial resources of Government. And yet the Government grudged this small amount for a purpose, to which the whole country is looking forward for the material regeneration of her poor people.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
11th Mar. 1915.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

231. If any evidence were needed, says the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that the much-vaunted reformed Council was a farce, it was amply furnished by the result of the Hon'ble

The fate of Mr. Dadabhoy's Resolution.

Mr. Dadabhoy's recent resolution in the Imperial Council. The Hon'ble gentleman, it will be remembered, had, in the course of the budget discussion, moved that the allotment in the budget for railways in the coming year be reduced by fifty lakhs and that the amount so freed be allotted to the development of education and sanitation. Fifty lakhs from the Railway grant of eight crores would have only meant a reduction of one-sixteenth, a very small fraction. But, being added to the attenuated grants for education and sanitation, it would have meant a saving at least of several thousand souls from dense ignorance as well as the ravages of some of the most fearful epidemics. Considering that but barely six per cent. of the millions of souls in India have a semblance of education and that lakhs of people die annually from preventable diseases, Mr. Dadabhoy's motion certainly was modest and moderate in the extreme. And yet against this motion the Hon'ble members of the Government fought. Apart from the moderation of his demand, Mr. Dadabhoy had logic, reason and humanity on his side. While reminding the Government that it was they that had been re-iterating on every suitable occasion the paramount claims of education and sanitation in the country, he pointed out very ably how, having regard to the magnitude of the educational and sanitary needs of the country, miserably inadequate were the grants thereto by the Imperial Government. By rejecting the resolution of Mr. Dadabhoy the Supreme Government had not only deserted the cause of the suffering millions committed to its charge but also missed one great chance of proving that its protestations in favour of promoting education and sanitation amongst people are genuine. It is the more unfortunate that this should happen during the régime of a bold, statesmanlike and sympathetic Viceroy like Lord Hardinge who, of all persons, is imbued with sufficient boldness to challenge "the railway and mercantile fetish."

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
13th Mar. 1915.

232. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* quotes the following telegram:—“At

Justice in times of strain and  
stress.

Wednesday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir Reginald Craddock will introduce a

Bill to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for more speedy trial of certain offences. The rules of business will then be suspended to admit of the

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
17th Mar. 1915.

Bill being taken into consideration and the motion that it be passed." The journal remarks that there is no doubt that some special measures for public safety have become necessary in view of the hopeless incapacity of the ordinary police and the C. I. D. to protect the public from the repeated robberies and dacoities, not merely in the far-off frontier and the outlying mafassal stations but also in big cities. The paper asks, what these measures are going to be like. In other words, are the authorities going to forge a new thunderbolt on their legislative anvil or to give the people the cooling shower that they so badly require? There are certain facts, however, which are apt to fill the public mind with a good deal of misgiving and nervous trepidation. Sir Reginald Craddock is the author of the Bill, which is going to be introduced immediately, as if in response to, the cry of the Anglo-Indian extremists for some more drastic measures. But even more ominous are the words "for a more speedy trial of certain offences." They suggest that some at least of the valued rights, which an accused at present enjoys under the law and which have made British courts of justice the most valued of Western institutions are about to be taken away. Already the legislature has amply provided for the "speedy trial" of certain grave offences by the Act providing for Special Tribunals, which deprives the accused of the right to be tried by a jury as well as of the right of appeal. And the commitment stage also is speedy enough, the only delays that occur being due to the repeated remands which the court is obliged to give to accommodate the prosecution, *i.e.*, the police. The paper confesses, therefore, it is at a loss to make out what further scope there is for making the trial "more speedy" unless it be by converting a judicial trial into something quite different from what it ought to be. In the journal's humble opinion, the one thing that the rulers should carefully avoid is being rushed into a form of legislation which denotes panic. The situation indeed is not so serious as to require a revolution in the methods of dealing out justice. Even conceding, for argument's sake, that it is serious, surely the best way of meeting it is not to pull down the strongest pillar on which the Empire rests, to tamper with the one institution which, of all others, inspires confidence and respect in the public mind, but to leave it unimpaired and intact. Sir Reginald Craddock, who is in charge of the new Bill, is, remarks the paper, a great believer in the virtue of bringing Indian laws and methods up on a level with those in England. The journal does not think he has changed his views since introducing the Conspiracy Law, and it ventures to remind him of what is going on in his own country just at present, in connection with the amendment of the Defence of the Realm Act of 1914 which subjects civilians to military laws when accused of some grave offences as espionage, etc. Lord Parmoor observed, while bringing forward his amendment, that, while it is true that the country was now passing through a crisis, it is no less true that "it was precisely in such times our care and reverence for justice" should be kept untouched. The result was that Lord Hardinge, the eminent Lord Chancellor himself, accepted the principle of this declaration, and reiterated the promise of the Government to bring in an amending Bill of their own which would restore to British subjects their right to trial under the ordinary law, subject to a provision that in case of invasion of a serious kind or other great national emergency, this safeguard would be liable to suspension. What is more surprising, even the *Times*, which never lost a single opportunity for egging on the Government of India to pass reactionary laws in far less strenuous times than England is passing through just at present, now comes forward as a zealous supporter of Lord Parmoor's amendment. Just look, says the paper, on this picture and on that. England is in a state of war, fighting for her very existence. At such a time a statesman moves an amendment for "keeping intact our care and reverence for justice" and transferring such serious offences as espionage committed even by the Germans from the jurisdiction of the military to that of the civil tribunals and the Government practically accepts the amendment, while the chief Tory organ joins him in urging that justice should be left unimpaired even in times of stress and strain. In India, on the other hand, in which the "stress and strain," compared to that in England, hardly exists, the legislature, if the journal's misgivings are well founded, is going to be changed, not in a direction so as to leave justice unimpaired but so as to seriously impair it! But then, says the paper, it is India, and who cares?

## VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

233. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that it has received several letters from indignant students in view of a remark passed by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee while

Students and anarchism. delivering an address at the University Institute to the effect that anarchists are recruited from the ranks of students. Now, considering that the students of this Presidency are to be counted by tens of thousands and that of these only a very few have figured in political cases, the *Patrika* wonders how Babu Surendra Nath could make such a sweeping remark. Even a rabid Anglo-Indian paper would not venture to make such a statement. As a matter of fact, the heart of the student community is quite sound. There may be a few black sheep among them, but the vast majority of them are above suspicion. Then, again, remarks the journal, those who have gone astray are utterly beyond the influence of Babu Surendra Nath's eloquence. His approbation or disapprobation is a matter of supreme indifference to them.

234. The meeting of the students held at the University Institute to consider the new anarchical developments and the adoption of remedial measures was, remarks the

*Bengalee*, an unqualified success. That the students should have mustered in such large numbers is evidence of the fact that the vast majority of them are not tainted and that they do not sympathise with the misdeeds of a few. The keynote of the speeches delivered was that anarchism was a violation of the laws of man and God, that no nation has ever been saved by wicked and unrighteous deeds and that anarchism has never done any good but that wherever it has been tried, it has not only failed in its object but has always been fraught with mischief. A central organisation of students has been formed, and it is proposed to start similar organizations all over the Province. The student community must be saved from the terrible infection and that can only be done by creating a body of strong public opinion among them which will condemn with unhesitating emphasis all acts of lawlessness and violence. This may take a little time; but it is bound to bear fruit in the near future. For no section of the community is more mobile than students. The necessary organization has been formed. It now remains for the young men, guided by their leaders, to throw themselves heart and soul into the work and purge the country of this terrible scourge. Mr. R. C. Bonnerjee, barrister-at-law, who moved the first resolution in an eloquent speech, observed that there were circumstances which rendered the task of co-operation between the Government and the people more difficult and more depressing than it would otherwise have been. Those were partly due to the attitude of a section of the Anglo-Indian community and chiefly to the activities of the C. I. D. Repression is the watchword of some Anglo-Indian journalists. They forget that conciliation and not coercion is the sovereign remedy of all public distempers. But it is the activities of the C. I. D. that constitute the chief difficulty in the way of popular co-operation with the Government. When there are wholesale house-searches and when some of the leaders of the people are insulted, and when rank and public service are no safeguards against such insults, the spirit of co-operation is chilled and an underlying feeling of indignation is roused. These mischievous activities of the C. I. D. must be restrained if popular co-operation is to be secured. In Calcutta, the paper thinks, there should be a wholesale change in the personnel of the high officers of the C. I. D., as some of these have shown themselves to be utterly unfit for the positions which they hold.

235. The *Bengalee* remarks that the meeting of students held last week in the Hall of the Calcutta University Institute deserved more prominent notice than has been given to it by the Press. The paper is considerably surprised to find that the leading press-organs in the city have more or less ignored the supreme significance of the movement which has just been inaugurated. Not one or two meetings in Calcutta, but a systematic scheme

alone can hope to cope with the problem of political criminalism in the country. The District Administration Committee has laid considerable stress upon what is called the economic causes and aspects of the present discontent in the

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
13th Mar. 1915.

BENGALEE,  
14th Mar. 1915.

BENGALEE.  
17th Mar. 1915.

country, and, considering the education, character, intellectual and social bias of most of the gentlemen who composed that Committee, the paper is not at all surprised. Modern discontent in Europe, with the history of which these gentlemen are more or less intimately acquainted, is no doubt largely, if not entirely, due to economic causes. The struggle for existence is becoming harder day by day, and that this has been slowly undermining some of the highest ideals of the domestic and social life of the people cannot also be denied. Though the people are fast being driven towards the ideals of Europe, still plain living and high thinking is not yet a discarded motto. Indians require much less for the satisfaction of their primary physical wants than the Europeans, and they are, by heredity and long training, a nation of idealists. That is their trouble. That also is their one saving grace. However strongly and sincerely they may condemn the criminal excesses of the Indian revolutionaries, they cannot honestly deny that there is an undeniable element of idealism, however misguided it may be, behind their suicidal criminality. Even the District Administration Committee could not absolutely ignore that fact. The *Pioneer*, which, at least, cannot be suspected of any secret sympathy with their criminal propaganda, not only recognised this element of idealism in this revolutionary nationalist movement in this country, but even emphasised it, as a great moral force that, though sadly misdirected and misused at present might yet be turned to noble ends and used for higher purposes. The complaint has always been that this element of idealism, which stands at the back of even the criminal excesses of intellectual youth has never been fully appreciated by those who have been engaged all these years in so manfully fighting this propaganda. The courage and devotion to their salt of the police commands our admiration. The way that the Bengali police officials go about their work, often-times with their lives in their hands, speaks a great deal not only of these men individually, but also of the stock to which they belong. The courage of the police is, really, the other side of the recklessness of the men who seem to have declared this vendetta against them. Both are proofs of the birth of a new spirit in the people, a spirit of courage and self-sacrifice, though one is manifested in a lawful and moral, and the other in an unlawful and anti-social, manner. Both these indicate the growth of a new idealism in the country. And the problem is, how to use this idealism for the real advancement of the country, and wean it away from the snares of an imitative, suicidal, criminal, and anarchical propaganda, and apply it to the legitimate service of the country. The first step in this direction is the one already taken at last week's meeting. The elders who addressed the young men last Friday tried to point out to them the wrong that these crimes were doing to the cause the people have at heart. The future of Indian nationalism cannot be advanced by these criminal and revolutionary methods. Terrorism has never achieved high patriotic ends in any part of the world; and it will never attain any useful object in India either. On the contrary, it can only retard the natural course of progress, and the moral expansion and evolution of free citizenship in the country. Above all, this revolutionary propaganda is against the spirit and traditions of the country and its culture. This was the burthen of all speeches. The work, thus started, must be continued. The paper hopes, to see many more meetings of this character not only in Calcutta, but all over the country. More good will come out of a regular propaganda of this nature than by anything that either the police or the legislature may do.

L. N. BIRD,  
Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,  
CALCUTTA,  
The 20th March 1915.

*[Signature]*